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Republican

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1874.

Is it so?
The Board of Education, at its last session, knowing that Gov. Lewis would not order an election for these officers, passed a law to the effect that the County Superintendent in office until the next general election. This bill the Governor has pocketed, and the appointment of County Superintendents left to the entire State is consequently in the hands of the radical party in the next campaign. The pure minded Lewis is certainly doing such a dirty trick as that.

Jacksville Republican.
Where does the Superintendent of Education obtain his authority to make these appointments? We have no time to examine the laws in which this authority may possibly be found. It is impossible to understand, in the absence of all explanation, why Gov. Lewis vetoed an act of the Board looking to a popular election, and continuing present County Superintendents in office, except on some such theory as that suggested by the Jacksonville Republican.

Montgomery Advertiser.
We will endeavor to answer the question of our esteemed contemporary. The office of County Superintendent of Education, in each county in the State, is now vacant by the limitation of a law passed by the Board of Education at session of 1872, "continuing present County Superintendents of Education in office until session of Board of Education in 1873."

At the last session of the Board, (the session of 1873,) a bill passed providing for the further continuance in office of County Superintendents until their successors should be elected at the coming November election in 1874. This bill was pocketed by Lewis, and is still alluded to in our first article.

At the same session of the Board (session of 1873) a bill was also passed, entitled an act to provide for the removal of County Superintendents of Education and for filling vacancies in the same. The 1st section of this act gives the Superintendent of Public Instruction power to remove County Superintendents in office, drunkenness or gross incompetency or immorality. The 2nd section, (and the section under which Speed gets his authority to make these appointments,) reads as follows:

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Superintendent of Public Instruction be and he is hereby authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur in the office of County Superintendent of Education, caused by death, resignation or otherwise.

Section 3 is merely the repealing section. This latter act, containing the section we have quoted, Gov. Lewis approved. So it is seen how by the pocketing of the one bill and the approval of the other he managed to throw an immense official patronage into the hands of Mr. Speed.

GRANT DIPLOMACY.—The Virginia, in transit of the U. S. steamer, Osipow, sunk some days ago off Bald Head, N. Carolina. It is viewed of the fact that the U. S. Government would in all likelihood have had to surrender the vessel to the Spanish authorities, the "accident" comes in most opportunely.

The Selma National Republican certainly gained from this paper from memory in speaking of our notice of Hon. J. M. Renfro. We did not say that the "gift of gab" was an essential qualification for a good legislator. We know those wind bags, (of which there were so many on the Radical side of the House,) and have as little admiration for them as anybody. Other inaccuracies we shall not notice. The Republican misquoted us throughout.

Washington correspondence says the Sykes Spencer election will likely be recommended to the Alabama Legislature. If an Alabama Legislature is ever allowed another shake at carpet-bagger Spencer, his hide won't hold shucks when it is through with him.

State certificates, or Patton money, a still receivable in payment of State taxes. A misapprehension of the legislative bungle called the funding bill, led to the publication, by the press, of a different opinion.

Congress at last agreed to take a short recess, and Hon. J. H. Caldwell has been in our midst the past week. He returned to Washington Thursday.

Busted says he does not intend to resign, now that charges are pending against him, and that he will hold another court in this State soon. This is bad news, certainly, to begin the year with.

Some little developments in connection with the Internal Revenue office at Montgomery throw carpet-bag U. S. Senator Spencer in a very bad light and may throw him into the penitentiary.

This is a white man's Government, formed by white men and should be ruled by white men. Rather trite, but we'll stand on that hand for the year 1874.

Many of our exchanges are coming to us with pale faces and indistinct print, the case every winter. It is very hard to print a paper clear and well during such cold weather as we have had.

The Montgomery Advertiser has been, from time to time, dissecting that abominable known as the funding bill. The more the Advertiser investigates it, the more incomprehensible and contradictory it appears. Is it possible such a bill ever passed through the hands of the judiciary committee?

Carpet-bagger Spencer is to sue the Montgomery Advertiser for libel. Now it is difficult to understand how the Advertiser could find language sufficiently strong with which to libel carpet-bagger Spencer.

LEAVES FROM A MY NOTE BOOK.
BY J. U.

The bell strikes twelve!
It is the knell of the departed year. Eighteen hundred and seventy-three has completed its cycle, and shall henceforth be numbered with the mighty past.

It has added another leaf to the world's history—a blessed and blotted page—a record of floods and back pay, of epidemic and caterpillars, of Cholera and Bell worms, of yellow fever and panic, of betrayed trusts and broken confidences, of disasters on sea and on land—disasters financial, commercial, industrial, a ghastly compilation of wrecked fortunes, wrecked hopes, wrecked reputations, wrecked lives; of dissensions ecclesiastical, political, social; of broken hearts, of blasted hopes, of alienated friends of desolated homes and forsaken hearthstones; of names that the Old Year found rich in name, rich in prospects, rich in friends and leaves bankrupt in everything.

There are bright lines on the page too. For the Old Year was not all evil. It has been a year of marked characteristics of pronounced idiosyncrasies. If its curses have been black, horrible and revolting, its blessings have been bright, beneficial and Godlike.

Upon the fair lines of its record we see where Protestantism, leaving all its different creeds and dogmas at the gate of the Temple, united at one common table to commemorate the death and sufferings of our blessed Saviour; where sin though platted thick with gold, was stricken down; where judges administered justice refusing to be corrupted by wealth or intimidated by power; where corrupt officials, alarmed by the popular voice, too long repressed, have brought back their unholy gains and offered them as a sacrifice to appease the great indignation of an outraged people; where good has come out of suffering, and blessings from affliction. We see too where new lives have been born and old ones grew stronger; where the miserable have been made happy and the happy have found new joys.

And now, Old Year, we will close the book, and as thou art passing away, amid the solemn stillness of this midnight hour—while nature sleeps and silence reigns supreme—we will remember that whatever thy faults or thy virtues, one of thy missions thou hast well performed—thou hast brought us one year nearer to the grave, one year nearer to our eternal rest. And so, Old Year, Farewell.

La Rot est Mort! Vive La Roi.
The bell strikes twelve.

It is the natal chime announcing the birth of the New Year.

Eighteen hundred and Seventy-four enters on the scene.

As twilight merges into darkness, and darkness fades into dawn, so did the Old Year pass away and the new spring into existence. We know that the old is not, and the new is, but who can tell when the one ended and the other began?

Welcome New Year! When the sun shall first illumine thy face, millions in all tongues and dialects shall hail thee as Happy New Year. Thy advent shall be made the occasion of re-union, of good wishes, of rejoicing. How many shall bend under the weight of thy natal feasts? What good resolutions thy coming will bring forth! Thou wilt find the world happy, bright, hopeful, buoyant. Thou art so much fairer and better than thy predecessors! As we look to a old 1873, he seems as a pigmy. From one end to the other is but a span. But thou! young as thou art, have gigantic proportions. As we stand at thy head, the utmost stretch of our vision cannot reach thy feet. Thou shalt avoid all the errors of thy forefathers, thou shalt even bring good out of their evil. Thou shalt be good and only good and that continually.

And yet, New Year, thou belongeth to the family of thy which is prone to "passing away." We can read the record of the old year which is but a single page. Time is a sealed book, whose three hundred and sixty-five pages shall unfold day by day, and when the last shall be read thy record will shrink into a single page as did that of thy predecessors.

As the old year carried some of those who welcomed him as thou art welcomed to the end of a scattered others by the waysides, so wilt thou; and as many who greeted his advent with joy cursed the day that brought him forth, and many that witnessed his coming with sorrowing hearts blessed him as he passed away, so it will be with thee.

"The bell strikes one." Happy New Year: Thou art now fully launched on the sea of time and can steer thine own course. We have seen the Old Year die and the New spring into life, and so we retire to rest, that when the morning comes we may join our loved ones in the wish of

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

—The Island of Cuba is about 700 miles long, with average width of about 60 miles. Measured by square miles, the area of the island is about equal to that of Alabama.

[Communicated.]

EDS. REPUBLICAN:—I notice in your last and previous issue that continued attention is given to the late trip of a few warrens, loaded with cotton, to Rome, Ga., by citizens living in the vicinity of Jacksonville. The frequent notice of so trivial an event implies the probability that our merchants do not hold out the inducements that usually influence trade with their neighbors. This is to be regretted, since it is desirable to build up trade in our midst and encourage the enterprise of our village merchants. Look at your rate of percent on articles of prime necessity. Why such a discrepancy between prices in Rome and Jacksonville. Better prices are assured for cotton on a certain day and week in Jacksonville than in Rome. Under like circumstances it is possible that twenty cents or more could have been obtained at Rome and other markets. It cannot be said that these farmers were hauling cotton to another market to evade debts, for there are none more honorable with our farmers. And without an alteration in prices, the custom of hauling cotton and other produce to other markets will be the rule and not the exception. FARMER.

The following letter from General Joe Hooker is a strong endorsement of the achievements and military genius of Joseph E. Johnston. It is addressed to General Mansfield Lovell:

New York City, Oct. 21, 1873.
General Mansfield Lovell—My Dear General: Your letter of the 15th inst., requesting professional opinion as to the conduct of the retreat of the Confederate army in 1864, was duly received. I have no possible objection to communicating to you my views on this subject, briefly, of course (as I have not my notes and maps of the campaign near me to refer to), and, besides, was to understand, in advance, that my opinions on this subject are expressed in no ostentatious manner, and merely to comply with your request, and to do justice, as far as lies in my power, to a brother officer toward whom I have always felt the highest admiration for his superior military accomplishments.

"I was familiar with his services in the Seminole war, and also in our war with Mexico. During the campaign to which you refer, I served in the army opposed to him in command of a corps, which, as you intimate, much of the heavy work of the campaign devolved upon him. I mean the retreat of the Confederate army from Buzzard's Lost Pass to near Atlanta, Ga., embracing a period from May 6 to July 27. At the close of the campaign, I was himself too weak to come with my army with any prospect of success, and it became my problem to weaken the Union army by drawing it from its base in the meantime to attack and destroy it wherever opportunity presented themselves to do so advantageously. Our vast superiority in numbers enabled us to divide our army and turn all his positions without risk from any quarter.

"General Johnston, however, as he abandoned his entrenched positions, conducted his retreat, in my judgment, in a prudent and consummate manner both in strategy and tactics. All the positions chosen for making a stand were selected with the utmost sagacity and skill, and his defenses were thrown up and strengthened with the exercise of marvellous ingenuity and judgment. This was the case near Dalton, Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Kennesaw, Marietta, Peachtree Creek, and other points which I do not now remember. Considering that Johnston's army was on the retreat, I think it remarkable that we found no deserters, no stragglers, no muskets or knapsacks, and no material of war. Johnston's army also covered and protected the citizens living in the vast district in which we were operating in carrying off all their property from before us. In fact, it was the clearest and best conducted retreat, as was marked by every one, that I ever saw or read of.

"When we were encountered a formidable line of battle which all commanders were inclined to respect; I know that this was my feeling, and other officers in command of armies and corps appeared to feel as I did. This retreat was a masterpiece of strategy, and as a useful lesson for study for all persons who may hereafter feel the calling the profession of arms. After having given the subject a good deal of reflection, I unhesitatingly state my conviction that this retreat was the most prominent feature of the war, and, in my judgment, reflects the highest credit upon its author. The news that General Johnston had been replaced in command of the army opposed to us by one whose military capacity was much less than his, and who was received by our officers with universal rejoicing. That we were not wrong in our estimate of his successor, was fully proved by subsequent events.

"Gen. Hood's career while in command tells its own story. One of the prominent historians of the Confederacy ascribes the misfortunes of the 'Lost Cause' to the relief of Gen. Johnston; I do not think this, but it certainly contributed materially to hasten its collapse. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOOKER, Maj. Gen."

DAYTON, Ohio, December 27.—The particulars of the Stowe fratricide and subsequent hanging of Henry Stowe show that the two brothers, with some companions, after drinking freely, commenced shooting at each other. John Stowe insisted on loading the rifle for each competitor, and Henry contended that each man should charge the gun for himself. Henry, however, acceded to the demand of John until it was his turn to shoot when he demanded that the rifle be given him to load. High words followed, in the course of which Henry charged John with dishonesty in not putting any ball in the gun when last loading it. John called Henry a liar when he shot John dead, with a revolver. Henry was immediately seized by the remainder of the party, numbering four, dragged to a mill from which a rope was procured and hanged to a limb. The company then repaired to the mill and took a drink, and upon returning found their victim dead. Securing to realize for the first time what had happened those who participated fled and have not yet been captured. The participants were informed that in the event of the breach being proved, and the terrible affair, and arrived yesterday afternoon and took charge of the remains of their sons, who it seems were their only children.

Temperance in Jacksonville.

"A friend of temperance in Jacksonville has handed us the following communication clipped from the Southern Temperance, which we cheerfully publish.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala., Nov. 13th, 1873.

Dear Bro. Buck:

If you will allow me a small space in the columns of the Southern Temperance, for the encouragement of co-laborers in the good work, to give some account of the condition and working of our Lodge, and the success of our efforts to subvert the throne of the Good Templars at this point. You'll find from our list of Officers, that we have in our ranks, the fair, the brave, the aged and the honorable, then among none more fair or braver; but few more aged and none more honorable. While, 'tis true, we have young ladies, matrons aires and sons in our ranks, there is a great want of the labor of the Good Templars at this point. You'll find from our list of Officers, that we have in our ranks, the fair, the brave, the aged and the honorable, then among none more fair or braver; but few more aged and none more honorable. While, 'tis true, we have young ladies, matrons aires and sons in our ranks, there is a great want of the labor of the Good Templars at this point. 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Silent Griefs.
There are sighs unheard, there are tears unwept.
There are lutes unstrung, there are harps unswept.
There are hearts that beat warm when they seem but cold;
There are loves unlost when they seem so dead;
There are wounds unseen that have often bled.
For the soul feels most when in silence deep,
It lives unhealed as the winds in their sleep.

There are sorrows very dark that o'er-cloud our way,
And that shade the heart, in our life's glad day.
There are joys unfelt, there are hopes unfilled,
There are pleasures hushed, there are vows unsaid;
There are flowers dead, amid the blooming leaves,
There are treasures lost among the golden sheaves.
There are memories sweet, and we love them well,
But the eye grows dim as their currents swell.

There are friendships gone like dews of the morn,
There are smiles now turned to the coldest scorn.
There are dreams that we loved in the days gone by,
When the sun was so warm, and I so bright our sky,
That are past like spray on the ocean's breast
When the storm has ceased and her waters rest.
And the heart grows sad that its loves have fled,
That its hopes are gone and its garlands dead.

ORDER OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.
Extract from an address delivered by Hon. C. C. Langdon before the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Wilcox County, Ala., Nov. 3, 1873.

I have not the time, nor is it necessary on this occasion, to explain the nature, character and purposes of the "Order of Husbands." Suffice it to say, that the system upon which it is organized, is so efficient, and at the same time so perfect and compact—makes it the most effective agency that could be devised for carrying into effect this great system of reform in Southern Agriculture. Trust, therefore, the subject will be taken up at once by all the Agrarians in the South, freely discussed, and thoroughly investigated, and a plan of concerted action devised and put in motion without a moment of unnecessary delay. The subject is one of transcendent importance, and should receive the first attention and command all the time, thoughts and energies of all the "Patrons" in the South. Let them do this, and confine themselves to this, and success will certainly follow. But let them leave it to try to do too much. Here is the danger, and really the only danger, that threatens the organization. I fear they are already trying to do too much; are attempting impracticabilities; are trying to out of their legitimate sphere to hunt up and reform abuses; and thus provoking unnecessary hostility. It should be borne in mind, that the true mission of the Order, is to build up not to pull down—to build up the great agricultural interest, without pulling down, or warring against, any other interest. All the industrial interests of the country, are mutually dependent upon each other, and you cannot destroy or injure one without injuring all. Make no war upon railroads. They have been of incalculable interest to our prosperity. Make no war upon middle men. They were brought into existence by the wants of the agricultural interest; they have been of vast service to that interest, and are still necessary to its prosperity. Make yourselves independent of middle men and they will cease to exist. But until you make yourselves thus independent—so long as you continue to ask favors of them, you have no right to complain of, or to make war upon them. Let the Agrarians keep within the legitimate sphere of action, and devote all their energies to one single object of improving and advancing their agricultural interest—making war upon no other of conferring countless blessings upon the South, and they will enlist the sympathies and secure the co-operation of all other interests, in the cause which they are laboring to promote.

In Jasper, Tenn., a lot of Christmas negroes, filled with Christmas liquor got into a regular butchering business, in which all sorts of knives were used, resulting in the fatal cutting of several. One of them was cut to the heart, and fell dead.

Our devil says: Doing business with out advertising is like throwing a kiss at a pretty girl in the dark. You know what you are doing, but nobody else does.

The Montgomery Advertiser says: Quite a number of the Radical representatives lately there in attendance on the Legislature, left without paying their board bills.

Says the Rutland, Vt. Herald: "At the time of the late fire here, a lady whose house was supposed to be in danger hurriedly dressed herself, ran out, and inquired of some lady friends who were standing on the sidewalk in front of the house, 'Is my back hair on straight?'"

From the Springfield Reporter.
Dick Yates—A Great Radical Light gone out.
So poor Dick Yates is gone. The snare is broken at last and the sorry bruised and wounded is escaped. A dozen years since, Dick Yates was one of the rising men of the West. A thoroughly good fellow, kindly in heart and manner, well stocked with brain, possessed also of a good voice, a keen sense of humor and no little personal magnetism there seemed every reason to predict for him an exceptionally successful and brilliant career.
There was every reason, but one, like so many fellows before him, Dick Yates "drank"—first moderately, then often and more, then to stupefaction or delirium. He made more than one desperate struggle to free himself, but the net of fate—fate, for it was fate—was too strong for him. Whether it was hereditary taint or disease, or merely a weak will and strong appetite, he drank on. Men have to speak of him as "drunken Dick Yates." His infirmity became matter of public gossip and scandal.
A fond husband, a kind father, his thirst for whisky proved stronger than his love for his wife and the little children she had borne him. He went from bad to worse, until the war Governor of Illinois, the popular Senator, the man for whom his friends had cherished hopes of even higher preferment, was dismissed in disgrace from the service of the people whose confidence he had abused. Of his life since then, we know too little to speak; it is possibly a though hardly probable, we fear—that at last he formed and retrieved himself. The pity of it, the pity of it! God forbid that we should say a harsh word beside this open grave—our assume to judge or condemn. We have not read this painful history wantonly, but from a motive, and with a hope, and for an end. The Republic is very widely read by young men, in the colleges and elsewhere.
It was thinking of them that we began this article. It is thinking of them that we close it. He was a man who seemed to have everything in his favor—eloquence, popularity, proved honest patriotism, the momentum of past achievement and service, the prestige of high office, troops of friends. This is the end; he has done with his career. It seems to us that there is something rather sobering in the spectacle.

A Marvelous Narrative.
The St. Louis Republic publishes an account of a trail involving a most marvelous question of identity, now progressing in court at Malone, Franklin county, N. Y. The story goes that Willis Peyton, a farmer, forty years of age, went south two years ago to peddle a patent spring bed, leaving a wife and several children, some of whom were well grown. At Terre Haute he spent some time, and after leaving that place he lost all consciousness, but after a time realized that he was in a hospital at Evansville, Ind., recovering from small-pox.

He was then bald, and when he resumed his clothing every article appeared to have been made for a much smaller man. The pantaloons which he recognized at least six inches too short. He could get no trace of his money, watch, model spring bed, or other effects. When he was released from the hospital he went to a friend, who spurred him as an impostor.
He looked in a mirror and doubted his own identity. He first thought of suicide, and his next thought was home. The latter prevailed. On the way he was taken ill again, and once more all the world was a blank. He finally arrived at his own door after an absence of two years. Willis Peyton's family believed him dead. The Willis Peyton who had left that threshold two years before had light hair, nearly red, and a very sandy beard, and was thin in flesh. The Willis Peyton who now knocked at the door was much taller, rounder, and had curly hair and a heavy beard. He knocked and was invited to enter the house of the "Widow Peyton," and took a seat. Looking at Mrs. Peyton he said: "I suppose you don't know me, Addie?"
She answered, "No, sir. I do not; who are you?"
The man burst into tears and said: "You'll not believe me, I know, when I tell you; but it's got to come some time, and might as well now as not. I'm Willis Peyton."

Mrs. Peyton shrank from him, ordered him out of the house and of her sons and a hired man took him to the nearest justice, who sent him to jail as a lunatic. He was first tried by a commission of lunacy and was adjudged perfectly sane.
He is now being tried before the surrogate on the question of his pretensions as the husband of Mrs. Peyton and the owner of the Peyton property. He has shown marks on his person, related in statements of his private family history recalled circumstance in connection with many of his old associates, all tending to prove the truth of his claim. And the "Widow Peyton" sits in the courtroom, by turns looking at the claimant to her bed and board, and crying as witness after witness avows his belief that the strange man is Willis Peyton.
She has told her friends that if he indeed is Peyton, he may have the farm and stock, and everything else, but never herself. Some incredulous the passages of the trail he implores her to look again and see if she cannot recognize one feature, and acknowledge him to her own husband; but she refuses, and has earnestly appealing face suddenly become clouded by despair. He says if she suit termin to his farm, and will never intrude on his wife and children unless they voluntarily first recognize the relationship.

AN ACT.
To regulate the confinement and discharge of persons charged with misdemeanors.
Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That any person who is arrested charged with a misdemeanor, and is held to answer the same, or who is arrested by virtue of a capias or an indictment, for a misdemeanor, shall be discharged by the committing magistrate, or officer making a return under a capias or an indictment, without recognizance, without security; and if such person, so discharged, shall willfully fail to attend and answer such charge, as required by law, he shall be guilty of a felony and on indictment and conviction shall be confined in the Penitentiary not less than one nor more than two years; Provided, that any person who is discharged under the provision of this act, who shall be arrested during the period of such release from custody, charged with another misdemeanor, committed after such release, shall not be discharged without giving bond and security as now required by law, and such person, if convicted on the trial of the said second offense, shall be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary not less than one year, nor more than two years; that any person discharged by an officer of the law under the provisions of this act, upon his own recognizance, shall be informed by said officer of the penalty attaching upon his failure to appear on trial, and the duty of giving this information is hereby made a part of the duty of the sheriff or other officer under his official oath.
Approved December 17, 1873.
Official:
NEANDER H. RICE,
Secretary of State.

As "much talk" has been had concerning "the bloody chasm," it may not be uninteresting to ascertain if possible the author of the phrase. During the time that some of our Southern editors were on an excursion through New York and Pennsylvania (in June, 1872), a banquet was given them at which much wine drinking and speech making prevailed. The following toast was proposed by Mr. Lynn of Virginia: "The North, our equal in the Union; we rejoice in her great prosperity," and responded to by District Attorney Hopkins who said that "with the experience he had acquired during a nine months service at Petersburg he could testify to the valor of the South. The South believed she was right and sacrificed a Stonewall Jackson to the bloody struggle. The North believed that she was right and sacrificed her Wadsworth. Let us now stand by the graves of Jackson and Wadsworth and look over the bloody chasm that intervenes, pronounce for a union of hearts and a union of hands and the flag of the Union forever."
To this speech Robert B. Berkeley of the Richmond Whip, a gallant and most gifted young gentleman responded at follows: He said that in the North, as also in the South there was not a heart that had not been wounded and did not lie in mourning by the sad contingencies of battle yet we have met around this festive board—and know that we are friends. The grand object of our trip is being wrought out. As the gentleman said, we stand by the graves of Wadsworth and of Jackson and not only look, but *clasp hands across the bloody chasm* that intervenes. He reaffirmed his position forward together. There are scars in the South as there are scars here, but the true nobility of genuine manhood can rise superior to misfortunes, turn its back upon the past and make America what it ought to be. And the need of the hour is statesmen, who can rise above party and self—who can appreciate and preserve the liberty bought with blood and bathed in tears.
Two weeks later Mr. Greeley was nominated at Baltimore, for the Presidency. To Mr. Berkeley, therefore, belongs as we believe, the paternity of that widely quoted phrase—"Montgomery Advertiser."

We learn from one of the North Alabama excursionists that a serious difficulty took place this side of Talladega. Two men got into a difficulty and after several severe blows being passed, No. 1 struck No. 2 with a razor, missing him and striking another fellow, severing his hand off at the wrist. This is a lamentable affair, and it is feared that the end is not yet.
National Republican.
London, Dec. 20.
Special dispatches from Madrid say there is great rejoicing there over a rumor that the Government of the United States has decided that the Virginians was not entitled to carry the American flag. The Times, commenting on the report, says such a decision would be consistent with truth and justice.

—A Montgomery Hotel-Keeper alleges that a Radical Leg-slator from Limestone county went home without paying his board bill.

W. D. HOYT & CO., JUST IN MARKET.
Druggists.
HEADQUARTERS FOR PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 Pounds in Store.
We have in Store the Largest and most complete stock in the Southern States at prices to compare with any other market, the following:
WHITE LEAD, best brands.
PAINTS AND COLORS, dry and in oil.
VARNISHES AND OILS, boiled and raw.
WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY.
BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, &c., &c., &c.
MIXED PAINTS, ALL SHADES AND COLORS.
W. D. HOYT & CO.,
Broad Street,
ROME, GA.
April 73-1y.

HOW TO GET RICH.
Attend your own Business and leave other people's Business alone. Buy your Goods when you can buy good Goods the cheapest. P. RICE is the PLACE. Try me. To prove the Pudding eat it.
FIRST CLASS
Grocery Establishment.
Below I will give a few of the leading articles.
1000 Rolls of the finest Bagging of different kinds, weighing from 21 to 23 lbs., will be sold for twenty cents per yard.
10,000 lbs. of Bailing Ties of various kinds and patterns, at 11 cents per pound.
200 Sacks Salt in store and to arrive. 20 Sacks Coffee, a superior article.
25 Barrels Sugar, all grades and qualities. 25 Barrels and Hogsheads of Syrup and Molasses.
25 Boxes Tobacco, from the finest to the cheapest. 13,000 Cigars of the best Brands.
200 lbs. Smoking Tobacco. 20 Boxes Candles, Paraffin, Star and Spum.
10 Boxes Superior Starch. 20 Cases Superior Oysters, Fresh.
200 Boxes Sardines and Lobsters. 50 Kits Mackerel. 5 Barrels Mackerel.
10 half Barrels Mackerel. 10 half Barrels White Fish.
500 Cans and Boxes of Preserved Fruits. 50 Boxes Raisins and Figs.
A large lot of Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, and all kinds of Dye Stuffs, Powder, Shot, and Caps. In short, I have everything my Customers need in my line.
My Stock is large and shall be kept full. The supply shall only be limited by the demand. The prices shall only be limited by the market. I will pay the highest market price for all kinds of Country Produce, Cotton, Corn, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Peas, Oats and Tallow, in short, everything the Farmer raises.
L. J. PARR,
Jacksonville, Alabama.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATHS
No. 9 Marietta Street, ATLANTA, GA.
DEALERS IN
RANGES, STOVES, FURNACES and Grates. Slate and Marbleized Iron
Gauges, Globe Valves, and Oil Cups.
WROUGHT IRON PIPE FOR
Steam, Gas and Water.
Lift and Force Pumps, Rubber Hose, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Sheet Lead, Copper, Zinc, &c.
The Largest Assortments of Gas Fixtures in the South, consisting of
Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, Hall Lights,
Epoecable Blinds, Etc.,
And a Superior Supply of Plumbers' Brass Goods, Wash Basins, Marble Sinks, Water Closets, &c., kept constantly on hand. Also,
Practical Plumbers Steam and Gas Fitters and
Manufacturers
of the Celebrated Concrete Sewer Pipe, from four to twenty-eight inches diameter. THE MANUFACTURE of Galvanized Sheet Iron Cornice, Window Caps, Door Heads, &c., made a specialty.
CONTRACTORS for Tin and Iron Roofing.
Agents for Knowles' Steam Pump.
BUY HUNNICUTT AND BELLINGRATHS'
COLUMBIA COOK STOVES.
THE VERY BEST BAKING STOVE IN THE MARKET.
March 15, 1873.—1y

J. J. Cohen,
THE WORLD REVEREND
ROME, GEORGIA.
Keeps constantly on hand the most celebrated and latest MILL MACHINERY, at Manufacturer's prices. Also, Importer of the Double Anchor Dutch Bolting Cloth, French Turb and English MILL STONES, Double Turbine Water Wheel, and an assortment of Milling, &c.
Dec. 30, '71.—1y.
PATRICK,
The Bookseller & Stationer.
HAS NOT BEEN TO MARKET YET, THIS Fall, but he still manages to keep the old Wooden Store
53 Broad Street, Rome, Georgia,
Comfortably filled with GOODS in his line.
Thankful for the Liberal patronage extended him during the past season, he invites a continuance of the same, promising his best efforts to please.
Call and see those beautiful Chromos, the COMPANIONS and the ACCIDENT.
oct2—tf.

BOOTS & SHOES.
The undersigned has now on hand, a portion of which has been recently received, a fine assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, made to order. His saleroom and shop is on Depot street, where he also manufactures work of any quality or style desired. All articles sold by him, whether manufactured by himself or ordered, warranted. Satisfaction as to style, quality and price, guaranteed to all who give him a call.
D. C. TURNER.
Jacksonville, Sep. 27, 1873.—6m.

T. L. & E. G. Robertson,
Druggists and Apothecaries,
OXFORD, ALA.
KEEP constantly on hand a large Stock of PURE DRUGS and CHEMICALS, together with a great variety of STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES. Also PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY &c. We guarantee Satisfaction. Physicians supplied at a very short advance on New York Prices.
June 20—1y.
At the Same Old Place.
ED. L. WOODWARD,
AT E. L. WOODWARD'S OLD STAND.
IS now offering for sale CHEAP for CASH,
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Candles, Pepper, Spice, &c.
Hats, Domestic, Osnabergs, &c.
I will have now on hand in store, JEANS, TWEEDS, LINSEYS, GINGHAMS, LINENS, CAMBRICS, FLANNELS, TICKINGS, BUTTONS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES HOSE, &c., all of which I will offer at 'ow prices for Cash.
ED. L. WOODWARD.
Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 20, 1873.

HOWARD
Lime and Cement Works,
KIPPESTON, GA.
The LIME made at these works is equal for all Agricultural and Mechanical purposes, to any offered for sale.
The Hydraulic Cement
Is a very superior article, hardening under water, and quite equal to any other Cement offered in the market. These Works are situated
On the Western and Atlantic Railroad,
one and a fourth miles north of Kingston, Bartow county, Ga., and being amply supplied with native material of best quality, offers superior inducements to dealers in Lime and Cement.
Orders solicited. Address
September 6, 1873.—1y.
GEORGE H. WARRING, Kingston, Ga.

"CASH" STORE.
W. T. & C. S. ALEXANDER,
WEST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE
Jacksonville, Ala.
Sells only for "CASH." Keeps the best articles, and sells them cheaper than ever before. Go and see their well assorted stock of
Dry Goods,
Boots & Shoes,
Hats, Caps,
Hardware, Crockery,
Cigars and Tobacco.
When you want to buy, don't fail to see them.
Mr. C. S. ALEXANDER, who has charge of the Store, will always be glad to welcome his old friends in to see their well assorted stock. Give us a call.
Oct. 18, 1873.—1y.

New Books and Fancy Articles
FOR THE
HOLIDAY TRADE.
H. A. SMITH
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.
113 Broad Street,
Rome, Ga.
HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid line of "Christmas and Holiday" GOODS, bought for CASH at FACTORY PRICES, and will be sold for a very small Advance for Cash.
Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph Albums, Gift and Juvenile Books, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, China, Bohemian and Glass Vases; Toilet Sets, Card Cases, Brackets, China, Tin and Rubber Toys, Games and many novelties of the season too tedious to mention.
300 beautiful Paintings and Chromos at Half the usual prices, ranging from 10 cents to \$25.00 each.
PIANOS, Organ, Music Boxes, Sheet Music, Violin and Guitar Strings, etc.
1,000 Copies "Bill App's New Book Peace Papers" 1y. Copies mailed to any address \$1.50 post paid. The trade furnished at New York wholesale prices.

M. T. MOODY,
SUCCESSOR TO R. B. SIMS,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints,
Oils, Varnishes; Window Glass,
Putty, Dyes and Dye Stuffs.
AND DRUGGIST'S ARTICLES GENERALLY.
H. A. S. for the stock of R. B. Sims, and having marked down the prices of all Drugs, he is now offering goods in his line at smaller figures than ever before offered in this market; in order to make room for his large stock of New and Foreign Drugs and Medicines. The attention of cash buyers solicited.
Cross Plains, Ala. December 13, 1873.—6m.

Jacksonville Republican

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 37.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JANUARY, 10, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 1917

Jacksonville Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY.

DAY MORNING, BY

J. E. & L. W. GRANT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year in advance, \$2.00

For six months in advance, \$1.25

For three months in advance, \$0.75

For one month in advance, \$0.25

For one copy, \$0.05

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AMERICAN HOTEL,

WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,

Jacksonville, Ala.

HAS been thoroughly refitted and renovated, making it one of the best houses in North Alabama. Rooms large and well ventilated. Guests will find a welcome home in this house. Terms to suit the times. J. L. WHISENANT, Proprietor. Dec. 12, 1873-14.

NEW BRICK HOTEL.

The undersigned is now prepared to accommodate the traveling public.

S. C. KELLY, Prop.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE

Sign of the Horned Horse,

OXFORD ALA.,

S. C. KELLY.

CROSS PLAINS HOUSE

COME ALONG

This House is not quite completed, but will receive Boarders and the Traveling public generally.

No rash promises made—come and see.

A. S. JOHNSON,

J. N. HOOD, Prop'r.

June 18-14.

W. C. LAND,

Watchmaker & Jeweller,

Jacksonville, Ala.

KEEPS fine Gold Jewelry for Ladies and Gentlemen, and fine time-keeping

Watches.

Both Gold and Silver. Also, Gold and Silver Chains for Ladies and Gentlemen. Gold Pens, Spectacles and Silver

Thimbles, as a specialty. Also fine Albatta Ware for the Table—Cups, Goblets, Spoons, Forks and Knives. A good assortment of Marine Lever Family Clocks and time pieces.

P. S. WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner, and every material kept on hand for repair with dispatch. Jan. 11, 1874-15.

James J. Bell, R. H. J. Bell, W. P. Armstrong, Late Pres't City Nat. Bank, Selma, Ala.

ISBELL & CO.,

Bankers,

TALLADEGA, ALA.

Exchanges Drawn, Deposits Received and Paid Out Free of Charge, and Business Transacted in every respect the same as an Incorporated Bank. Oct. 25, 1873-15.

Pianos and Organs of

"CHICKERING," "Steinway,"

"Estey," and other celebrated makers; also the light running "Domestic" Sewing Machine, for cash, or on easy monthly payments.

Send for catalogue to T. E. HARBURY, Gen'l Ag't. Calhoun Co., Ga.

Mrs. M. E. ROWLAND, Agent for Calhoun Co., Ga. Nov. 22, '73.

Southern & Acclimated

FRUIT TREES,

At Talladega Nurseries.

We can furnish No. 1, Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Nectarine, Strawberry, Raspberry, Rose, Hedge plants, Evergreens, Deciduous trees and shrubs. Apple and Peach trees, \$1.50 per tree. Strawberry, \$1.00 per bush. Nectarine, \$1.00 per tree. Plum, \$1.00 per tree. Pear, \$1.00 per tree. Cherry, \$1.00 per tree. Rose, \$1.00 per bush. Hedge plants, \$1.00 per bush. Evergreens, \$1.00 per bush. Deciduous trees and shrubs, \$1.00 per bush. Jan. 15-16.

Nov. 15-16.

J. S. KELLY,

JURAT OF THE PEACE

AND

Notary Public,

OXFORD, ALABAMA.

Courts held the first Monday in each month, except December and June, in which two are held. His Court is held on the first Tuesday, July 16, 1873.

Dr. G. C. Porter,

Dr. M. W. FRANCIS,

Physician & Surgeon,

OFFICE, DRUG STORE J. C. FRANCIS,

North West Corner Square,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Feb 23 1874-15.

J. D. ARNOLD,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Jacksonville, Ala.

All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner. Charges very moderate. Jan. 25, 1873-14.

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE

FOR 1874.

200 PAGES; 500 ENGRAVINGS, and COLORED PLATE. Published Quarterly, at 25 cents a year. First No. for 1874 just published. A German edition at same price. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Tin, Sheet Iron and

Copper Work.

Water Plumbing done with dispatch, and all kinds of Repairing—positively for CASH and nothing else. W. W. NESSIT. Jacksonville, Jan. 3, 1874-14.

FROM and after this date, Jan. 3rd, 1874, the undersigned will execute all work in his line in the

Wood and Blacksmith Shop.

For cash only or its equivalent.

Those indebted for work heretofore done, must pay up their old accounts before making new ones. Work as usual will be executed faithfully and promptly, at the same prices, and on the same reasonable terms.

The cash system having been generally adopted, I am compelled to conform to it; and those indebted must positively pay up, if they wish to save cost.

L. A. WEAVER, Jacksonville, Jan. 3, 1874-31.

\$25,000

In Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds & Silver-ware.

THE richest stock ever brought to market. All new and beautiful put up in boxes. Sold by J. S. E. YEAL, Jeweller, Rome, Ga. Dec. 27, 1873-41.

Lumber! Lumber!!

HAVING moved my Mill from Silver Run, I am now prepared to fill all orders for Lumber at short notice, at one dollar per hundred feet for all under 25 feet long, 25 per cent. added for every 5 feet over 25 in length.

My Mill is situated one mile from Weaver's Station, and five miles from Jacksonville. Address, C. W. WOOD. Weaver's Station, Calhoun Co. Ala. O-15 25, 1873-15.

Brick Work & Plastering.

The undersigned is prepared to execute in the neatest, most durable and workmanlike style, every description of Brick work and Plastering. Any order desiring such work can apply in person or address E. B. JONES, Oxford, Ala. Aug. 9, 1873-61.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

The undersigned takes pleasure in notifying his friends and the

PUBLIC GENERALLY,

That he has opened the Stables formerly known as the Private Stables.

HE IS PREPARED TO HIRE

Hacks, Wagons, Buggies and Horses at the following schedule of prices:

Two-horse hack and driver per day \$6.00

Two-horse wagon and driver " 5.00

Buggy and horse " 3.00

Single buggy " 2.00

Single horse " 1.00

He will also feed and take care of stock, charges to be paid when the stock is taken from the stable. Terms, cash only. RICHARD WEAVER. Nov. 72-15.

New Hack Line

Between Jacksonville & Gadsden.

Mails now carried between Jacksonville and Gadsden daily.

Passengers will be charged \$2. Heavy baggage extra charge. Leave each place every morning at 8 o'clock and arrive at half past one P. M. DOUTHETT & BRADLEY. Jan. 3, 1874-14.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

University of Louisville,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Cor. Eighth & Chestnut Sts.

Louisville, : : : Kentucky.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

Faculty.—G. W. Bayless, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery. J. M. Bodine, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty. L. P. Yandell, Jr., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine. E. E. Palmer, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Histology. T. S. Bell, M. D., Professor of Science and Practice of Medicine and Public Hygiene. John E. Grove, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. J. W. Holland, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology. D. W. Yandell, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery. R. O. Cowling, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. Fees.—Professors' Tickets, in full, \$50.00; Demonstrators' Tickets, \$10.00; Matriculation Fee, \$5.00; Graduation Fee, \$30.00; Hospital Ticket (required by the city) \$5.00. The regular session will commence on the first Monday in October, and continue till the 1st of March. A preliminary course of Lectures free to all students, will commence on the second Monday in September, and continue till the opening of the regular term. For the Annual Circular, containing full particulars, address

E. B. PALMER, M. D., Sec'y of Faculty, July 26 73-15.

The Crow's Children.

A huntsman, bearing his gun afield,

Went whistling through the forest

When he heard the bleat of black

crows

Call out from a withered tree.

"You are going to kill the thievish birds,

And I would, if I were you,

But you mustn't touch my family,

Whatever else you do."

"I'm only going to kill the birds

That are eating my crops,"

"Oh, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no,

Be sure they'll have to stop."

"Oh," said the crow, "my children

Are the best ones ever born;

There isn't one among them all

Would steal a grain of corn."

"But how shall I know which ones the

are?"

"Do they resemble you?"

"Oh, no," said the crow, "they're the

prettiest birds

And the whitest that ever flew!"

So off went the sportsman, whistling,

And off, too, went his gun;

And its startling echoes never ceased

Again till the day was done.

And the old crow sat untroubled,

Cawing away in her nook;

For she said, "He'll never kill my birds

Since I told him how they look."

"Now there's the hawk, my neighbor,

She'll see what she will see;

And that saucy, whistling blackbird

May have to change his tune!"

When, lo! she saw the hunter

Taking his homeward track;

With a string of crows as long as his gun

Hanging down his back.

"Alack, alack," said the mother,

"What in the world have you done?

You promised to spare my pretty birds,

And you've killed them every one."

"Your birds!" said the puzzled hunter;

"Why I found them in my corn;

And besides, they were black and ugly

As any that ever were born!"

"Get out of my sight, you stupid!"

Said the angriest of crows;

Republican

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1874.

County Council of the Patrons of Husbandry.

This important body of men met in Jacksonville, Tuesday the 6th inst., and were in session all day, with what result will appear from the proceedings published in another column.

A more earnest, intelligent or respectable body of men have not met in the county, for the transaction of public business, in years, and we trust that their labors will be fraught with the greatest possible good to the entire community. Every step made towards the advancement of the farming interests of the county is a step beneficial to all the people of the county. From frequent expressions of members of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, we gather that their mission is not to tear down, but rather to build up. In this laudable undertaking they will certainly have the hearty good wishes of all right thinking men. The next meeting of the Council will be held at White Plains, and we trust to be able to lay the proceedings, which will doubtless be highly interesting, before the readers of the *Republican*.

Bezikel of Talladega County.

In another part of this paper we published under the head of "Facts for Farmers in 1874," some instances of successful cropping, clipped from an exchange.

Here is a story from the lips of one of the most reliable men we ever knew that is equally in point, and that does infinite credit to the material here mentioned.

Among the many unfortunate wounded who returned from the Confederate war, none who had to depend on their daily labor for their daily bread were apparently more disqualified, by reason of wounds, to earn a living by labor than *BEZIKEL* of Co. E, 10th Ala., Regt., now a citizen of Talladega county and the subject of this notice.

In one of the many battles which that old Regiment passed through, he received wounds in both hands by the explosion of a shell, so severe that, in order to save his life, the surgeons had to amputate the right hand above the wrist and so cut the other as to leave only the thumb and fore finger. His occupation was that of a farmer, and it would seem his wounds had disqualified him for the pursuit of his avocation for life. In the course of a less determined and heroic man it might, but not so with him. Knowing of no other honorable way to gain a livelihood, he returned to his little farm and reared up a steer. The only animal he had. With the steer in the lead, he, with only his thumb and fore finger, followed the plow and cultivated his land well. Sober, industrious and persevering, he has prospered far beyond many of his more fortunate comrades and is to-day in comparatively easy circumstances. A few weeks ago our informant saw him in Talladega, where he sold two bags of cotton weighing over five hundred lbs. each, and of such superior quality that it commanded a price above that of the market. He also on that day sold one hundred bushels of corn, made with his own hands, or rather with his fore finger and thumb. He said that he had not hired a single soul to help him make these things, except a little help in cotton picking time, and moreover, that he had sold corn nearly every year since the war.

Here is an example worthy of imitation, and one that should put to shame all two handed gamblers about hard times, and young and robust young men who loaf about town and discourse plaintively upon the pangs and its results.

Mr. Knox Stocks, at the store of Cooper & Stocks, 3 miles from Ladonia, shot and killed a negro man on the 14th inst. The negro, supposing that Mr. Stocks was absent, procured a crowbar and with it, after trying two of the windows and doors, effected an entrance at one of the doors. As he stepped into the door Mr. Stocks supposing the crowbar to be held by a gun, fired upon him. The negro ran after he was shot, but was found next morning about 50 yards from the house dead, with 55 squirrel shot in his body. Mr. Stocks surrendered himself to the authorities and was discharged on preliminary examination.

We started out to print all the paragraphs from our South Alabama exchanges concerning the negro exodus, but cannot keep up. Every paper received from that quarter tells of slaves of them going to Mississippi, Florida and Texas, where wages are much better than in Alabama. Radical newspapers are much distressed about it, and the carpet-baggers are in a state bordering on despair.

The Eating House and Confectionery of Mr. Geo. White was robbed Tuesday night. The thief entered at a front window, about 7 o'clock, when White was absent for a few moments, abstracted the money drawer, passed out at the back door and fled with his booty. Loss \$15 in cash, a coat and pair of pants.

Much interesting reading matter crowded out by Treasurer's Report and other legal advertisements. All will be cleared out next week, and our usual amount of news given.

Many of our exchanges are already announcing candidates for county offices.

Some of the articles that went off at the auction sale of J. D. Hoke, dec'd., were bought in the year 1819.

Snow in Jacksonville to the depth of near two inches Tuesday night.

We omitted last week to call attention to the sale of Real and Personal property, advertised by Mrs. E. Burton and others. There will be over a thousand dollars worth of Personal property sold, including everything from a chicken up to farm stock. The farm contains 310 acres and is a most valuable one. The sale will no doubt be largely attended.

We have received a letter from Mr. J. J. Robertson, formerly of this county, now in Yell Co., Ark. He sends money to renew subscription to *Republican*, and says that is a good country for working men, about what Calhoun was 30 years ago. Fine for cotton, corn wheat—hogs fatten on the mast.

The Pain Killer Annual, for 1874, containing many valuable receipts for preparing food for the sick, given away at the Drug Stores of Drs. Francis and Nisbet. Call and get a copy.

The citizens of Oxford have presented Mr. Hays, their efficient city Marshal, an overcoat, in token of their appreciation of his services.

The people of Dakota heard that Punington, their newly appointed Governor, was a negro, and became much excited thereat. Well, the report was altogether incorrect. He is what we call a "white negro" in this State.

Owing to the extreme cold weather a portion of this paper is not printed as well as we would like to have it.

Letter from Washington.

(Correspondence Jacksonville Republican.)

Washington, January 5, 1874.

In my last letter, dated at New York, I promised you a letter from this place. Upon arrival here, I found Hon. Jno. H. Caldwell, who so ably represents the Fifth District of your State, in his place. He occupies a seat on the outside row, by the side of Hon. Saml. J. Randall, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Executive Committee.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

When your correspondent entered the House, the civil rights bill was under discussion. Harris of Virginia occupying the floor. He was speaking in opposition to the bill, and his terse and pointed remarks commanded the attention of the entire House. When he appealed to the House to know if any member thought the negro equal to the white man, Ransier, a negro member from S. Carolina, arose in answer to the appeal, Mr. Harris quickly said:

"I am speaking to the white men of the House, and Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to be again interrupted by him."

Proceeding with his speech, he was again interrupted by Ransier, when he again said sharply:

"I do not allow you to interrupt me. Sit down, I am talking to white men; I am talking to gentlemen."

An attempt was made to laugh the matter off by white republican members, not one of whom would rise in his place and admit that he so considered the negro. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, also spoke in opposition to the bill, arguing that it was a question which should be left to the States. By the way, Mr. Bromberg, of Alabama, made a centre shot when he asked a republican who was addressing the House on the civil rights bill and who stated that it was the wish of the republicans of the South that this bill should pass, if a majority of the States of the South had not been under republican control, and if it was not true that many of these republican Southern States had failed to pass civil rights bills? This question was not answered.

It is understood that Butler, after all the amendments are in, will move to recommit the bill, which will give him control of it at all its future stages. It is the impression of well informed Congressmen that the passage of the bill is certain. Here is the text of the bill:

A bill to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights.

Be it enacted by Congress, That whenever being a corporation or natural person, and never, in charge of any public office, or of any public amusement or entertainment for which a license from any legal authority is required, or of any line of stage coaches, rail road, or other means of public carriage of passengers or freight, or of any cemetery, or other benevolent institution, or any public school supported, in whole or in part, at public expense, or by endorsement for public use, shall make any distinction as to admission or accommodation on the basis of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000 for each offense, and the person or corporation so offending shall be liable to the citizens thereby injured, in damages, to be recovered in an action of debt.

Sec. 2. That the offenses under this act, and actions to recover damages may be prosecuted before any territorial, district, or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction of crimes at the place where the offense was charged to have been committed, as well as in the district where the parties may reside, as now provided by law.

WORLD-RECHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAMS.

The universal clamor of the people, the bar and the press of the country against the confirmation of Williams as Chief Justice, is it authoritatively stated will compel the President to withdraw his name. It is even said that Williams, who has become satisfied that the Senate will refuse to comply with Grant's wishes, has prepared a letter declining his nomination. This is only a rumor, however, and may not be considered as even semi-official. It has been developed that not only

MISS WILLIAMS' LANDAU

was paid for out of the public crib to the tune of \$1,500; but that \$750 was expended for a pair of gray horses, and that the Government for this handsome turnout paid, in all, \$3,000. Of course this amount was charged to the contingent fund of the Department of Justice; but what this Department wanted with this magnificent outfit, can not be inquired into unless it was to be used in transporting detectives in pursuing Kix-Klux in the mountains of North Carolina and North Alabama. It might have been

for the purpose of ferreting out the East-Tennessean official counterfeiters.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS SOUTH.

Mr. Bromberg of Alabama has introduced a bill improving the present system of quarantine in Southern Ports. The terrible scourge, yellow fever, which visited Mobile and Montgomery during the last year, calls for a change. It has been ascertained almost beyond a doubt that the fever first found its way into this State from a vessel in Pensacola Bay, in which there were infected persons. Mr. Bromberg's bill provides for the appointment of a Surgeon General of the Army and a Surgeon General of the Navy, which latter officer shall have charge of the quarantine. The Treasury Department have suggested a different plan, but it is not determined what plan the committee to whom the question is referred will report.

\$9,000,000 A MONTH.

The Government instead of reducing expenditures is running deeper in debt. The last monthly debt statement shows that \$9,000,000 more was expended than was received into the Treasury. This is not the end. The Secretary of the Treasury asks for \$42,000,000 more and suggests that it be raised by

ADDITIONAL TAXATION.

His views are favorably received by many, while others propose to borrow this sum. Those members who have the good of the country at heart propose to reduce the expenses of the government. This latter proposition of course meets with the wishes of the people, but the profligacy of the party in power and the terrible and almost bankrupt condition of our finances can find no relief from that party. Grants administration favors an increase of taxation, and it will doubtless be as he and they wish.

SENATOR SPENCER'S LABEL SCUT.

It is stated that Senator Spencer has instituted a libel suit against the *Montgomery Advertiser* claiming \$100,000 damages for the publication of an article charging him with having used public funds held by the deceased defaulting Revenue Collector Widmer, of Alabama. It is said that Spencer's note for \$2,500 was found among Widmer's papers. If the facts stated by the *Advertiser* can be substantiated, proceedings will at once be instituted against this carpet-bagger and his visions of Senatorial greatness will vanish into thin air. Concerning Spencer I would say that I have not seen him occupy the floor for a minute since my arrival, and that he has about the same influence in Congress as other carpet-baggers who migrated towards the spoils and were successful in getting good pickings.

THE STARTLING NEWS FROM SPAIN.

Is the exciting topic here now. The *comp. d'at* of General Pavia, dissolving the Cortes and the overthrow of the Castelar government, induces the opinion that Republicanism is a dead letter in Spain, while Pavia is to be congratulated for rebellion. Castelar retires from office and a new Government under Serrano has been formed.

OLD SCHOOLS.

The following communication has been handed us by a patron of our schools and we give it place in our columns with the greatest pleasure.

MISS AUSTIN.—When Calhoun College was built and our Female Academy renovated, making it convenient and comfortable for our daughters, it was predicted and earnestly hoped by all that our schools would be a success.

Of public spirit and enterprise there was no lack, and we only needed the right kind of teachers to bring about a fulfillment of our most earnest wishes. Such faculty, we were proud to say, is now at work in our midst. Such strength and advantages have not been within our reach for years. Therefore, do not let us be one and all, to co-operate with them and labor diligently for what we so much desire. For what else do we now have to leave them in the way of earthly possessions? Nothing! Then the greater need of something substantial—something that nothing can wrest from them.

Do we properly appreciate the advantages offered us? In view of the "hard times," if of older times, we have placed knowledge within the reach of all. In addition to a good English education, we have the languages, music (both vocal and instrumental), drawing, and painting upon more reasonable terms than can be obtained elsewhere within the State; and we might safely say *anywhere*, for in all the school catalogues I have examined, extra charge is made for vocal music and drawing and painting from such an artist as ours cannot be found so cheaply as here.

Let us have every child in our community in school. Let our inducements to foreign patronage be set forth. Our place is one of the healthiest, our society of the very best, and board can be had upon more reasonable terms than elsewhere. We must not grow faint-hearted, but all unite and make sacrifices to build up and make our schools what we so earnestly desire to make them in the beginning.

Trade and commerce have gone down to an extent, we have no manufacturing in our midst, in fact, nothing upon which to build a hope for the future, but the schools. Therefore we cannot afford to fail in them. Shall this tree drop and die, or shall we, as good citizens, nourish it for the sake of our children and the precious fruit it will surely bear in years to come?

Judge Saffold, of the Dallas county Circuit Court, on an appeal from the City Court of Selma by Col. McKee of the *Argus*, has decided that the State law requiring an annual license from political newspapers \$10 each is defective in consequence of its vagueness and uncertainty.

The number of negroes that have left Alabama for Mississippi within the last two or three weeks is estimated at five hundred. The change of residence would prove beneficial to them, and to the whites they have left behind.

Alabama Beacon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.

Two hundred pounds of giant powder exploded in a Nevada mine, killing two and injuring others. Two hundred feet of shafting is destroyed.

MADRID, Jan. 5.

A decree has been promulgated appointing Serrano Chief of the Executive power.

The navigation of the Danube is closed by ice.

CALHOUN COUNTY GRANGES.

Election of New Officers, Membership, &c.

The following information has been furnished us by members of the various Granges mentioned, for which we tender thanks. The list of officers are those elected for the ensuing year.

CHOCOLOCO GRANGE, NO. 131.

Master.....Rev. J. G. Wright
Lecturer.....F. B. Smith
Steward.....W. J. Borden
Assistant Steward.....J. G. DeArman
Treasurer.....W. B. Wright
Clayton.....S. G. Jenkins
Secretary.....M. Davenport
Gate Keeper.....J. C. Wilson
Ceres.....S. H. Dean
Flora.....Mrs. Sallie Borden
Pomona.....Mrs. S. G. Jenkins
Lady Assistant Steward.....Miss Smith.

Delegates to County Council—W. J. Borden, J. G. DeArman, J. C. Wilson.
Grange meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month. Membership, 70.

ALEXANDRIA GRANGE, NO. 132.

Master.....J. D. Miller
Lecturer.....J. B. Gault
Steward.....J. C. McQuay
Assistant Steward.....J. T. Peace
Treasurer.....Jas. Hughes
Clayton.....W. P. Cooper
Secretary.....E. Dean
Gate Keeper.....Name not given
Ceres.....Mrs. E. J. Dean
Flora.....Miss Maggie Brule
Pomona.....Mrs. L. D. Miller
Lady Assistant Steward.....Mrs. Jas. Hughes
Delegates to County Council—J. C. McQuay, G. W. Humphries, Nathan Clark.
Grange meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays in each month. Membership between 60 and 70.

LADIGA GRANGE, NO. 132.

Master.....H. W. Glover
Lecturer.....A. T. Tomlin
Steward.....J. F. Savage
Assistant Steward.....Z. T. Acker
Treasurer.....Thos. Stewart
Clayton.....J. W. Ledbetter
Secretary.....M. H. Foster
Gate Keeper.....A. M. Stewart
Ceres.....James J. Johnson
Flora.....Vacant
Pomona.....Vacant
Lady Assistant Steward.....Miss Jo. Carter
Delegates to County Council—G. W. Ledbetter, A. M. Stewart, A. F. Tomlin, L. C. O'Brien.
Grange meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays in each month. Membership, 33.

CORNELISON GRANGE, NO. 275.

Master.....L. L. Allen
Lecturer.....J. C. DeArman
Steward.....L. H. Wagon
Assistant Steward.....T. DeArman
Treasurer.....J. C. Copeland
Clayton.....M. H. Fowler
Secretary.....W. B. DeArman
Gate Keeper.....S. B. Thompson
Ceres.....Mrs. Matt Turnipseed
Flora.....Miss Eliza DeArman
Pomona.....Mrs. J. B. Garrett
Lady Assistant Steward.....Miss Shan Bice
Delegates to County Council—B. A. Carter, J. T. DeArman, N. B. DeArman.
Grange meets Saturdays before 4th Sunday in each month. Strength not given.

JOHNSTON GRANGE, NO. 239.

Master.....Wm. Johnston
Lecturer.....J. F. Davis
Steward.....Rev. J. A. Scott
Assistant Steward.....C. McDaniel
Treasurer.....J. B. DeArman
Clayton.....Dr. W. E. Bowling
Secretary.....Wm. M. Engle
Gate Keeper.....J. B. Engle
Ceres.....John Peckham
Flora.....Mrs. Alice Engle
Pomona.....Miss C. B. Bowling
Lady Assistant Steward.....Miss Ann Givens
Delegates to County Council—J. F. Davis, D. A. Wright, N. J. Roca.
Grange meets Saturdays before 1st Sunday in each month. Membership 75.

TALLASAHATCHIE GRANGE, NO. —

This Grange will meet in the Court House in Jacksonville, Saturday the 17th inst. 10 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

Meeting of the Calhoun Co. Council.

Pursuant to adjournment, the "Council of the Patrons of Husbandry" of Calhoun County met at the Court House, in Jacksonville, at 10 o'clock, a. m., January 10th, with W. R. Hanna as President and L. D. Miller as Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The Committee appointed to draft by-laws for the protection of the Council, having called upon to report, submitted a code of by-laws, which, with proper amendments, was adopted.

The election of officers for the year 1874 being the next business in order, the Council proceeded to ballot for the same, with the following result:

President.....W. R. Hanna.
Vice President.....J. C. McDaniel.
Secretary.....L. D. Miller.
Doorkeeper.....J. C. DeArman.

Upon motion the Council took recess for one hour, after which it was called together for the dispatch of other business that might properly come before it.

J. C. Wilson, Geo. W. Humphries and J. T. DeArman were appointed an Executive Committee, as provided for in by-laws.

All business disposed of, the Council adjourned to meet at White Plains on Tuesday after the 1st Sunday in February.

L. D. MILLER, Sec'y.

W. R. HANNA, Pres't.

GOBE BEFORE.

DIED, in Jacksonville, Ala., January 2nd, 1874, after a short but painful illness, CHARLES LEE, child of W. A. and C. J. HARRIS, aged two years, six months and twenty-seven days.

Another blossom has dropped from the tree of life. This young and tender plant, the pet of the family, promising and beautiful, has been suddenly transplanted from this barren and sterile earth to unfold its buds and bear fruit in the Garden of God.

Christ has said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." This young child has gone to his innocence and with his innocence to rest forever in the bosom of his Heavenly Father. The parents, though the entire body of their darling has been forever from their doors, and the loved form will be seen no more in the flesh on earth, yet sorrow not those who have no hope. They have looked out through their tears to that better land where the cloud and the storm where the image of the loved and the last smile on their countenance, and where they will be reunited never to part again.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.

At Huntington, Pa., last night the Editor of the *Journal* was attacked in his office by a party of roughs as he was engaged at the instigation of the Editors of the *Globe*. The attacking party was disarmed and kicked out of the office. The trouble grew out of the publication in the *Journal* attacking certain parties.

The fire is confined to the Bone Black building, loss \$8,000. Same building burned two years ago.

VIRGINIA, Jan. 5.

The navigation of the Danube is closed by ice.

Civil Rights Bill in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

Ayre, of Maine, then addressed the civil rights bill.

Harris, of Virginia, addressed the House in opposition to the bill, contending that Congress had no right to interfere with the internal legislation of States and that this bill would break up the public school system and the insane asylum and other charitable institutions of the South. He appealed to the House whether any one would contend that the negro was the equal of the white man. A colored member, Lynch of Miss., rose in response to the challenge but Harris smiled great laughter declined to rise to him saying that he was addressing himself to white men and did not propose to let a negro interfere.

Stephens, of Ga., next rose to address the House but said that he could not say all he had to say in 20 minutes and he asked to have an hour allowed him.

Mr. Harp objected but subsequently offered to withdraw the objection in case the same privilege was granted to Lynch of S. C., colored. Then Wells, of Fla., also colored, renewed the objection but he too withdrew it.

Stephens then took his position in the back part of the Hall on the Democratic side and proceeded to read a speech in opposition to the bill, remarking that in view of the great importance of the subject he had reduced his views to writing. He was not opposed to the bill because of any position he had to do full and ample justice to every human being with in the legitimate jurisdiction of Federal legislative power. The chief end of all Government whether State or Federal should be the protection of the rights. His opposition to the bill sprang from no prejudice against any man, woman or child within the limits of the United States, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. He entertained no feeling of that kind and was not governed in his action by any influence of that sort. His opinion of justice and its proper administration was not founded on dogma, so generally announced and so easily accepted in principle, "that it should be for the greatest good of the greatest number," but on the higher rule that it should be for the greatest good of all, without detriment or injury to any. While he did not hold the doctrine of equality of races, he did maintain the great truth, however paradoxical it might appear, that all men were created equal. That great truth had been announced first by a council of States on the 4th of July 1776, but it was never meant to convey the idea that all men were created equal in all respects, physically, mentally and morally. It was, however, meant to assert the equal right of nature that all men had an equal right to justice and to stand before his fellow men as equals. In proof of his willingness to have all natural rights secured to colored men, he sent to the clerk's desk and had read extracts from addresses made by him to the people of Georgia, but he was opposed to the measure or to any one kindred to it, on the ground that it was necessary power on the part of Congress under the Constitution. He assumed that every member would admit the powers of Congress were specified and limited and that all the legislative powers which Congress could rightfully exercise were had by delegation from the people of the several States and he contended that none of the powers had been conferred on Congress either the 14th or 15th amendments. The proper remedy was in the hands of the States to be remedied in such way as Congress should provide, declaring any State act in violation of the rights of citizens to be null and of no effect. He opposed the bill further because of its expense even if the necessary power were unquestionably in Congress to pass this law. He thought it would be injudicious and unwise to exercise it. It would be better to leave all such matters to the States. He did not believe in the right of the colored people of Georgia, desired that.

Mr. Stephens occupied the floor for an hour and a quarter having had his time extended twice; as usual however in the case of written speeches his delivery did not command or receive the attention of the House. The opposition was in these words: "If you call yourself Republicans shall in obedience to what you consider a party belief pass this bill in vain expectation that the republican principles of the old and true Jeffersonian School will thereby be secured. That you are indulging a fatal delusion. The old Jeffersonian Democratic Republican principles are not dead and will never die so long as a true device of liberty lives. They may be buried for a period, as Napoleon's grand army was buried in England for more than half a century, but they principles will come up with renewed energy as did those of Magna Charter, and that too at no distant day. Old Jeffersonian Democratic Republican principles dead indeed. When the times of adversity come to obliterate the winds of heaven are hushed into perpetual silence, when the clouds no longer threaten, when earth's electric bolts are no longer felt or heard, when her internal fires go out, then and not before will these principles cease to live; then and not before will these principles cease to animate and nerve the liberty loving masses of the country. Ransier, of South Carolina, a colored member, followed in a written speech in support of the bill, contending that there was no practicable freedom in the Southern States for the colored people and would not be as long as the matter was left to discretion of the several States.

Mills, of Texas, opposed the bill as an arbitrary and unconstitutional assumption of power.

Elliott, of South Carolina, colored, obtained the floor but yielded to a motion to adjourn.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Bloody Butchery by a Louisville Desperado—A Mother-in-Law Sacrificed.

Special Dispatch to the Enquirer.

LOUISVILLE, January 2.—A desperado of the name of Thomas Stone here to-day killed his mother-in-law; stabbed his wife five times with a Barlow knife, and cut his own throat. He killed his wife and himself were in a dying condition. He was jealous of his wife, who was a prostitute, and became enraged at his mother-in-law for rebuking him while upbraiding his wife. The same man was arrested a short time ago for setting fire to a negro cottage and burning the inmate to death. His wife was a witness against him on the preliminary trial, and to avenge himself he tried to burn her alive by setting his own house on fire.

A CHILD'S FATAL EXPERIMENT.

DETROIT, Mich., January 2.—About four o'clock this afternoon the grocery store of George Alderton, at Saginaw City, Mich., was completely demolished by the explosion of a can of powder, and is now a mass of ruins. A little daughter of Mr. Alderton, aged four years, was instantly killed, and Mrs. Alderton badly burned, but she will probably recover. A clerk named Williams was also severely injured. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the child putting lighted matches in a can containing nearly ten pounds of powder.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

Moderate Republicans and Liberals openly declare their favor of a new election of the unfortunate situation of affairs in that State. Among the most outspoken in this direction are Messrs. Carpenter, Edmunds, Ferry of Connecticut, Sumner, Fenton and Schurz. Mr. Carpenter and the President had a long interview this morning, and it is understood that Carpenter urged the above line of policy.

The House has resumed the consideration of the supplementary civil rights bill. Elliott (colored) of South Carolina, is delivering a speech in advocacy of it.

The Virginia resolutions against the bill were presented to the House, read and referred.

A resolution to distribute army rations to the poor of the South was offered and referred.

In the Senate, Morrill, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on Sumner's resolution to abolish the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and it was indefinitely postponed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

House.—Sypher, of Louisiana introduced a resolution reciting the facts set forth by Bishop Wilmer of suffering in the South from failure of crops, and directing the Secretary of War to issue rations. He said the resolution was approved by the President. It was referred, with leave to report at any time.

The civil rights bill was resumed. The question of the right of negroes in licensed houses of ill-fame was mooted. The House adjourned without a vote. Butler has the floor to-morrow for the closing speech.

Senate.—Numerous petitions were presented against the repeal of the bankrupt law.

The salary bill was discussed to adjournment.

The President has withdrawn the nomination of silver as Marshal of Dakota, but he lets William stick.

Caleb Cushing was confirmed as Minister to Spain. His commission makes him a Virginian.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

The House is very thin, the usual call of the States progressing. Friends of supplemental civil rights bill have no doubt of its passage to-morrow at 4 o'clock. General opinion as to what it will amount to if it passes the Senate and receives Executive sanction is "nothing."

Judiciary committee made report covering 2,000 words. It substitutes for the House bill a bill suggesting amendments but opposing the repeal of the bankrupt law.

The Supreme Court has a full bench. Justice Clifford by virtue of seniority of Commission acts as Chief.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.

Bishop Cheney, of Reformed Episcopal Church, to-day administered the rite of confirmation after the form adopted by the new church to 45 persons at Christ Church which was crowded with people.

List of License.

The following is a list of License issued by me from and including the 1st day of Oct. 1873, to and including the 31st day of December, 1873.

1873.

No. 1st. } Wm. Lester, Licensee to wholesale spirituous liquors in Jacksonville, Ala., from 31st Oct. to 31st Dec. 1873.

No. 95. } Bullard & Root, Licensee to sell Druggs in the Town of Oxford, from 1st of Oct. 1873, to 31st Dec. 1873.

No. 96. } David W. Eller, Licensee to deal in horses and mules, from 1st of Nov. to 31st December, 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Two Foes of Health.

Cold and damp are inimical to health, and we generally have an unwholesome combination of the two at this season. They penetrate the skin and integuments and affect the muscular, glandular and nervous organizations, producing rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrhs and fever, and there is a tendency to dyspepsia or liver complaint, provoking an attack of indigestion or biliousness. The best advice that can be given under such circumstances is to keep the external surface of the body warmly clothed, and to keep the internal organs in vigorous working order with the most wholesome and genial of all tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Gradually but constantly this famous invigorant is superceding the adulterated liquors of commerce, as a medicinal stimulant and corrective, in all parts of the country. It will be a happy day for humanity, and it will surely come, when this pure restorative shall have taken the place of raw spirits as a stimulant in all our public and private hospitals. It is not, however, a harmless substitute for the fiery stimulants referred to. Its stimulating properties are not its chief merits, although in this regard it surpasses all the immediate products of the still, domestic or imported. The powerful influence it exercises over the torpid and toneless stomach, the disordered liver, the constipated bowels, and the relaxed nerves, render it a positive specific in dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, constipation, nervous weakness, hypochondria, rheumatism and sleeplessness. All chronic complaints are aggravated by a cold, moist atmosphere, and it is therefore particularly necessary for those who are afflicted with ailments of this nature, whatever their type may be, to meet this predisposing cause of sickness with a wholesome antidote. Hostetter's Bitters should be taken daily at this season by all persons laboring under chronic ailments that tend to weaken the system. Jan. 3, 1874-1m.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Croup.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants, which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their medical qualities.

Ministers and Public Speakers, Who are so often afflicted with throat diseases, will find a sure remedy in this Balsam. Lozenges and waters sometimes give relief, but this Balsam, taken a few times, will insure a permanent cure.

Will all those afflicted with Coughs or Consumption give this Balsam a fair trial? They will be pleased with the result, and confess that the sure remedy is found at last.

It is sold by all Druggists.

Merit Soon Noised Abroad.

It is but seven years since ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was first offered for sale. Its good qualities were soon made known at home, and very soon its fame was noised far and near. Now it is sold in nearly every Drug Store, in the United States, North, East, South, and West. No similar medicine stands higher with the people. It is well known on the Pacific coast, and there are liberal demands for it from San Francisco, Sacramento, in California, and Portland, Oregon, even from Australia; large orders are received for it, and throughout Canada, it is well and favorably known, and sold everywhere.

Read what Capt. Foster Writes.

Port Huron, Mich., March 23, 1873.
Messrs. PENNY DAVIS & SON.

Sirs:—I am pleased to notify you of the benefit which I have received from ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. Having been troubled with a Cough for several years past, the Balsam was recommended to me. I immediately procured it, and found it to relieve my cough more readily than any thing I ever tried. My wife has also used it with most satisfactory results.

Yours, very truly, CARR. D. FOSTER.
Capt. Foster is a ship owner and builder, residing at Port Huron, Canada.

LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, May 23, 1866.
Messrs. J. N. HARRIS & CO.

Dear Sirs:—I have made ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM pretty well known in our city and country, and have sold about all the four dozen bottles sent me in March last; and I find that persons who try the Balsam once, come back again for more, as it gives them satisfaction; and I recommend it in preference to any other medicine for Coughs or Colds. Please send me six dozen bottles soon as possible.

I am yours, &c., THOMAS FLETCHER, Druggist.

P. S. I sell more Allen's Lung Balsam than all other Cough Remedies together, and it gives general satisfaction. Sold by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, O.

General Agents, Providence, R. I., Dr. J. C. FRANCIS.

W. W. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala. Jan. 3, 1874-1m.

Mansfield's Hungarian Balsam

Cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

With entire confidence in its merits, we would commend this preparation to all who may be afflicted with any disease of the Lungs, as a safe and efficient medicine. It has been used, particularly in the Western States, with great success in many cases where the life of the patient has been despaired of. We believe this is the best Lung Remedy now before the public, and worthy of a fair trial by those having any affection of the Lungs.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

Memphis, Tenn., April 21, 1873.
Messrs. Mansfield & Dwyer:

I am from Albany, N. Y., whither I will return in about two weeks. I have been troubled with a severe cold, spitting blood, and many other symptoms of Lung Disease, having been confined to my bed three days, and so weak I could not sit up, and having part of the time a heavy fever. I used your Hungarian Balsam with the greatest success, it afforded quick relief, and with the aid of a couple of doses of Mansfield's Sensitive Pills to work out the cold, and now entirely cured. Believing it is a positive duty to others who may be similarly affected, I thought it best to let you know of it. Three doses of the Hungarian Balsam cured the spitting of blood.

CHARLES A. JONES.

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT.

JOSHUA DRAPER, Jr. County Treasurer.

In Account with Calhoun County.

As to Special and Ordinary Claims, and the disbursements therefor, showing also the receipts of monies itemized as follows:

1873.	Dr.	
May 9.	To amount in Treasury, audited by Commissioner's Court May 9th 1873,	\$894 02
July 5.	To amount received on Licenses for the County, Qr. ending 30th June,	233 33
Aug. 1.	To amount received from W. P. Crook, Circuit c't. Clerk, as tax on suits, Spring term Circuit court of 1873,	56 00
Sept. 30.	To amount received for License on account of the county, for the Qr. ending 30th Sept.	32 08
Nov. 1.	To amount received from E. McClelen, Tax Collector in Claims, as part of the County Tax for 1873,	194 13
Nov. 29.	To amount received of E. McClelen, as part of the county tax of 1873, in claims,	1,040 11
	To amount received of E. McClelen, as county tax in currency,	300 00
Dec. 27.	To amount received of E. McClelen, as county tax in currency,	400 00
Jan. 2.	To amount received on Licenses for the county, for Qr. ending 31st December,	12 08
	To amount received of E. McClelen as part of the county tax in currency,	1,725 00
	To amount received as tax of E. McClelen T. C. in Jury and county claims,	1,077 28
		\$5,973 04

DATE.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	CHARACTER OF CLAIM.	No.	AMOUNT.
May 9.	Am. pd. A. Woods.	Com. service claim.	228	\$30 00
	A. M. Stewart.	"	229	12 00
	J. Borden.	"	230	15 00
	C. W. Brewton.	"	231	15 00
12	Carroll & McCain.	Com. C. O.	232	1 20
	David Sieber.	Jury claim	233	4 60
	J. F. & L. W. Grant.	Stationary claim	234	65 50
14	Jackson Noah.	Jury claim	235	4 80
	Joseph Nolen.	"	236	5 20
	P. J. Garrett.	"	237	4 00
	Robert Riley.	Com. C. O.	238	9 00
17	B. C. Wry.	Road Jury	483	2 47
19	S. W. Crook.	Road Juror	480	2 47
	W. R. Carpenter.	"	259	4 68
23	D. C. Ross.	Jury	255	5 00
	J. B. Mount.	"	286	2 50
24	Jas. H. Smith.	"	237	4 60
29	J. V. McGinnis.	"	238	4 40
30	N. S. Clark.	"	239	4 45
Jun 10.	M. K. Kimbrell.	"	290	4 10
July 3.	Carroll & McCain.	Stationary claim	291	3 65
14	Rowan, Dean & Co.	"	296	9 00
15	W. T. Alexander.	"	297	1 75
Aug. 1.	W. P. Crook.	Com's Allowed	0	2 80
5	Thos. L. Wakeley.	Inquest Jury	299	2 00
	L. P. Carpenter.	"	290	2 00
12	J. Y. Henderson.	Com's service	235	12 25
19	Joseph Borden.	"	307	9 00
25	Joshua Draper Jr.	Service	314	3 00
Sep. 20	George Wilson.	Inquest Jury	302	2 60
	W. P. Crook.	Equalization serv.	315	3 00
	H. F. Vernon.	Election claim	607	1 20
	L. C. Mitchell.	"	610	1 79
21	E. Stephens.	"	569	8 09
24	G. Southern.	Com C O	64	1 17
	S. M. Pruitt.	Pauper claim	72	2 33
26	Robt. McKibbin.	Election claim	572	7 83
27	W. T. Leebetter.	"	576	1 80
	S. M. Penland.	"	577	1 80
28	L. C. Mitchell.	"	203	1 15
	H. F. Vernon.	"	202	1 15
	H. L. Stevenson.	"	191	1 73
	L. C. Mitchell.	"	481	6 64
30	A. R. Smith.	Com C O	122	1 20
	Joseph Borden.	"	123	1 20
	Thomas Owens.	Election claim	723	1 10
	H. L. Stevenson.	"	573	1 53
Oct. 1	Robt. Riley.	Com C O	334	14 15
	M. A. Wilson.	"	50	2 36
2	Draper & Johnson.	"	33	65 61
4	J. M. Smith.	Election claim	407	1 11
	Robt. Riley.	Com C O	96	37 05
6	John Smith.	Paupers Claim	233	51 90
	John DeArmon.	Inquest Jury	293	2 65
	D. J. Priddy.	"	344	2 65
	J. T. Nunneley.	"	345	2 65
25	J. M. Sheid.	Jury claim	350	10 70
	W. A. Stewart.	Const.	351	13 80
Nov. 1	Jas. Tucker.	Com C O	240	42 89
	Robt. Riley.	"	247	33 24
	H. Fitz.	Service claim	316	3 05
	J. C. McDaniel.	Jury claim	346	13 50
	C. W. Howell.	"	347	5 20
	J. W. Cross.	"	348	18 10
	F. Acker.	"	349	7 60
	Barrett & Brown.	Tax Books	361	14 16
	J. H. Walls.	Election claim	169	2 23
	J. A. Adersholt.	Bridge claim	542	60 17
	John Y. Henderson.	Com'r service	310	9 16
	M. A. Turner.	Jury claim	352	4 00
	John H. Maxwell.	"	353	8 70
	J. C. Watson.	"	354	5 80
	A. Bush.	"	355	2 00
	Win. Lee.	"	356	2 00
	Ned Lee.	"	357	2 00
	Jas. Whitley.	"	359	1 05
	C. W. Brewton.	Com'r service	360	12 80
	A. M. Stewart.	"	362	9 00
	W. W. Johnson.	"	363	9 00
	J. Y. Henderson.	"	364	9 00
	Joseph Borden.	"	365	9 00
	A. Woods.	Paupers	366	5 85
	"	Com's service	367	12 00
	"	"	312	12 28
	"	"	313	12 20
20	A. B. Leebetter.	Jury claim	407	4 03
	J. J. W. Tobert.	"	408	4 03
	John Dale.	"	409	4 03
	J. P. Burns.	"	410	4 03
	A. H. Dean.	"	411	4 03
	Ed. T. Woodward.	"	412	4 03
	T. J. Jones.	"	413	4 03
	J. N. Bowling.	"	414	4 03
	W. A. Wilson.	"	415	4 03
	A. Adams.	"	416	19 75
	E. L. Vernon.	"	417	12 37
	W. L. Clugston.	"	418	12 60
	W. L. Clugston.	"	419	13 40
	W. L. Clugston.	"	420	13 40
	J. A. Christian.	"	421	13 60
	John N. Clay.	"	422	13 60
	John M. McCain.	"	423	12 65
	W. W. Johnson.	Com C O	424	3 70
	Carroll & McCain.	"	425	8 36
	Ned Lee.	"	236	7 84
	W. L. Clugston.	"	238	3 13
	W. J. Whiteside.	Inquest Jury	204	2 65
	M. A. Parker.	Poor house claim	301	57 12
	C. W. Brewton.	Com's service	304	9 22
	C. W. Brewton.	"	305	9 22
	J. Borden.	"	306	6 14
	A. M. Stewart.	"	308	6 14
	"	"	309	9 20
	A. T. Martin.	Bridge claim	329	227 48
	J. C. Bole.	"	330	5 63
	G. W. Wilson.	J & C H	333	101 10

DATE.	IN WHOSE FAVOR.	CHARACTER OF CLAIM.	No.	AMOUNT.
Nov. 29.	Joseph Borden.	Coms. C. O.	342	6 14
	M. A. Parker.	Poor house	369	25 12
	Robt. Riley.	"	371	25 11
	H. T. Stevenson.	J & C H	373	14 06
	J. B. Vaughn.	Com'r C O	384	9 00
	S. Laughlin.	Jury claim	426	1 03
	C. C. McAllister.	"	427	1 03
	S. H. Lester.	"	428	4 03
	W. T. Wilkins.	"	429	4 03
	J. W. Foster.	"	430	4 03
	George W. Leach.	"	431	4 03
	G. W. Arnold.	"	432	4 03
	John Snow.	"	433	4 03
	John Glover.	"	434	4 03
	W. O. Lee.	"	435	4 03
	Joseph Nolen.	"	436	4 03
	T. Matthews.	"	437	4 03
	J. E. Pruitt.	"	438	4 03
	A. J. Prater.	"	439	4 03
	D. C. Turner.	"	440	4 03
	W. P. Shell.	"	441	4 03
	R. A. Hollingsworth.	"	442	4 03
	D. Sieber.	"	443	4 03
	J. W. Vansant.	"	444	4 03
	W. W. Nisbet.	"	445	4 03
	H. A. Barnes.	"	446	4 03
	W. A. Seal.	"	447	4 03
	C. R. Lester.	"	448	4 03
	H. Ritz.	"	449	4 03
	J. L. Pruitt.	"	450	4 03
	William M. Weir.	"	451	4 03
	E. Clay.	"	452	4 03
	B. F. Carpenter.	"	453	12 09
	L. R. Wray.	Constable claim	454	18 92
	Robt. Riley.	Jury claim	455	24 15
	W. L. Dale.	"	456	12 78
	N. F. Wray.	Constable claim	457	12 09
	D. S. Black.	Jury claim	458	12 13
	M. K. Kimbrell.	"	459	4 03
	W. C. Laird.	"	460	4 03
	J. Borden.	"	461	4 03
	A. J. Farmer.	"	462	4 03
	A. M. Landers.	"	463	4 03
	H. F. Vernon.	"	464	4 03
	"	"	465	7 75
	H. A. Barnes.	"	466	7 75
	G. Griffin.	"	467	2 00
	H. H. Clements.	"	468	2 00
	W. P. Alexander.	Express claim	469	3 00
	Walker, Evans & Cogswell.	Stationary claim	470	79 27
	W. W. Stevenson.	Constable claim	471	6 24
	Thomas Nance.	Jury claim	472	5 19
	W. L. Prady.	"	473	7 35
	R. B. Williams.	"	474	6 24
	R. P. Morgan.	"	475	12 99
	J. C. Bole.	"	476	13 59
	W. C. Elston.	"	477	13 49
	A. J. Kerr.	"	478	12 78
	A. C. Bush.	"	479	13 09
	H. D. Bradley.	"	480	12 94
	R. H. Griffin.	"	481	13 49
	L. P. Carpenter.	"	482	12 33
	W. M. Hyatt.	"	483	12 99
	Robert Brown.	"	484	12 99
	D. A. Carey.	"	485	19 46
	T. H. Arnett.	"	486	12 58
	James Bryant.	Constable claim	487	18 92
	W. W. Stevenson.	"	488	16 44
	E. T. Clark.	Jury claim	492	7 35
	Wm. Broughton.	"	489	12 87
	B. F. Erwin.	"	490	4 03
	J. H. Price.	"	491	4 03
	A. J. Cross.	"	493	12 55
	F. M. Watson.	"	494	4 64
	"	"	495	4 64
	A. W. Bryant.	"	496	13 25
	M. A. Parker.	"	243	26 21
	J. F. L. W. Grant.	Printing	380	20 70
	"	"	530	49 11
	"	"	26	20 05
	E. A. Crandall.	Jury claim	407	20 22
	Milton Patterson.	"	498	20 85
	George W. Clough.	"	499	14 15
	Marion Whiteside.	"	500	4 03
	John F. Hubbard.	"	501	4 03
	William Lester.	"	502	4 03
	David R. Wakely.	"	503	4 03
	I. Seymour.	"	504	7 75
	A. Adersholt.	"	505	4 00
	J. W. McKinnie.	"	506	4 03
	L. B. Alexander.	"	507	12 44
	E. B. Dickerson.	"	508	4 05
	J. L. Williams.	"	509	8 12
	M. A. Parker.	"	510	473 40

Mr. JOHN F. PATTERSON, the reputed owner of the steamer Virginia, has written a letter to the Secretary of State, in which he shows in a strong light the character of the man whom GRANT would put upon us as Chief-Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Attorney General WILLIAMS says, after the perusal of a number of *ex parte* Spanish depositions, "I can not do otherwise than hold upon this evidence that PATTERSON's oath was false, and the registry obtained was a fraud upon the navigation laws of the United States." Generally most people, before they adjudge an individual guilty of perjury, would hear his defense of any charge to that effect that might be brought against him. But our model jurist does not hesitate, even in official communications, to blacken the reputation of an American citizen, without the pretense of a trial in which both parties were heard. One would suppose that in the decision of a question involving our National rights and honor, an American Cabinet officer would not decide the case against his country without hearing from the men who were naturally to maintain our side in the controversy. But WILLIAMS accepts the Spanish testimony as true, and does not attempt to controvert it by any American evidence which was at his command. That is not the worst. He designedly sought to create the impression that PATTERSON and his attorney were present when these depositions were taken. He says: "Nothing appears to weaken the fact of this testimony, although the witnesses were generally subjected to cross-examination." A lie can be intimidated as well as actually stated, and it appears that our prospective Chief-Justice is not above resorting to the utterance of a cowardly falsehood. There is no excuse for WILLIAMS' conduct in this business. It is shameful almost beyond expression. Mr. Patterson proceeds to remark: "Any testimony that I was not the true and sole owner of the Virginia at the time she was registered is utterly false for I didn't swear falsely but truly when I took the oath necessary to obtain her registry as an American vessel." When every thing in this Cuban difficulty hinges upon the proof of Mr. Patterson's control, the fact that he is not permitted to be heard shows that the Administration is entirely in the interests of Spain—not only entirely but disgracefully.

FIRES.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., January 2.—Frauenthal's Opera-house was burned last night. Loss \$85,000. Insurance \$30,000. When the fire was discovered a very large audience filled the Opera-house, and many people narrowly escaped suffocation, so dense was the smoke and so difficult the exit. Of the total loss of \$85,000, Mrs. Longfield, who kept a millinery store on the first floor, estimates her loss at \$25,000, insurance \$20,000. Frauenthal, whose loss is \$60,000, had an insurance of only \$10,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp in Lynn's restaurant in the basement.

St. Louis, January 2.—The Glenn House, Appeal newspaper office, and several stores and shops in Paris, Monroe County, Missouri were burned Wednesday morning. Loss heavy, but the amount is not reported.

Facts for Farmers in 1874.

With three mules and two hands besides himself Mr. W. T. Webb, of Talladega, made twenty-two bales of cotton, seven hundred bushels of corn, two hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, seventy bushels of oats, two hundred bushels of sweet potatoes, twenty tons of clover hay, plenty of fodder a good crop of rye, peas and turnips, and hogs for pork.

A Mr. Haigler, a one armed Confederate soldier, living in Barbour county last year, without assistance, made six bales of cotton one hundred and ninety bushels of corn, and plenty of peas and potatoes.

With only two mules, R. H. Stevens, of Barbour county, last year made fifteen bales of cotton, four hundred and fifty bushels of corn, eighteen barrels of syrup, two barrels of sugar, and one hundred bushels of potatoes.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5.

The Bone Black factory, attached to the sugar house of McKean, Bonell & Co., Church street, near 3rd and Market, is now burning furiously. A large ten story sugar house adjoining, is in great danger. A disastrous fire is threatened.

The Albany Argus fires this

The exodus of negroes from this country continues, and is rapidly on the increase. Yesterday, five hundred went on the Meridian train and the movement is apparently becoming general. The southwestern portion of the country has been nearly depopulated, and a large number have left this vicinity, and nearly all portions of the country have furnished recruits. Some of our planting friends appear to think that this exodus will ruin them, but we are satisfied it will eventually prove their salvation. It is very certain that it will put a stop to the attempts to raise big cotton crops, but that would be the best possible result that could be accomplished. It is a fact patent to all that the planter's community is poorer to-day than it was in 1870, and it is very palpable that one more year, such as the past three have been, would wind up completely, planting operations. Let the negroes go, for it seems to be the only thing that will revolutionize planting and save the country. We can now hope to have hereafter something else in this country besides cotton.—*Selma Times.*

If ever there was an excuse for not getting a paper out on time, it is that offered by the Panama Star and Herald. The editor says that the Government troops were keeping up a continuous fire on the door of his sitting room, and half-a-dozen shots did not vary three feet in striking. "To this annoyance," he says, "we must attribute our delay in getting out this edition, for it is difficult to persuade men to work under a steady and dangerous fire."

A FRENCH journal publishes the following paragraph: The oldest journal in the world is published at Penkin. It is printed on a large sheet of yellow silk, and appears in the same form, with the same characters, and on the same kind of stuff as took place a thousand years ago. The only thing changed is the writers.

A stingy man, who pretended to be very fond of his horse, but kept him nearly starved, said to a friend, "You don't know how much we all think of that horse. I shall have him stuffed, so as to preserve him when he dies." "You'd better stuff him now," retorted his friend, "so as to preserve him living."

—The *Entaw Why* says.—A reliable gentleman informed us that in the western portion of this county a negro, assisted by two others, made 900 pounds of lint cotton and 60 bushels of "mibbins" corn, in cultivating which he killed a fine mule worth \$140. No wonder our lands are becoming a wilderness, and starvation threatens many of the colored race.

Some of the leading business men of Selma are contemplating the organization of a Company to erect a large cotton factory in that city. An eminent factory man from New England, the superintendent of one of the largest mills in that section, who has recently spent several weeks in Selma, so fully realizes the superior advantages of the South in cotton manufacturing that he is willing and anxious to take stock in the proposed company.

While Congressmen are swelling their own salaries and voting millions away to various moonshine jobs, they decline to increase the monthly stipend of soldiers rendered perfectly helpless by wounds and exposures during the late war, and who require the constant care of others. The increase asked was from thirty-one to fifty dollars, which would amount to something less than twenty thousand dollars per annum for the six hundred and thirty helpless veterans. Ben. Butler, the inconsistent economist, was loud in his condemnation of such an appropriation. He wanted the money to be packed off to military asylums, to be neglected and die away from friends, home and kindred. When it is remembered that Butler the patriotic public servant who championed the salary-grab robbery in the House of Representatives, and then appeared first in seizing his proportion of the robbery, the public can form a pretty fair estimate of the economy of the Janus-faced demagogue and public plunderer.

The Farmer's Grange in Illinois is stronger and more numerous than it is in any other State. The county elections there this fall were mainly carried by the Grangers. They have lately put forward at their annual State meeting in Chicago a platform that in the main goes without hearty concurrence. They take ground, as we knew they would in time, against the high protective tariff as being entirely adverse to the agricultural interests. They are, of course, in favor of a legal tender currency issued directly by the Government, and unchangeable for bonds, bearing the lowest rate of interest. We are pleased to see that they emphatically demand a revision of the patent law, by which not only the large, but all other classes of the community have been most shamefully plundered for years. Many of the most important patents, after making their inventors immensely rich, have been extended for another long term of years. The people have been compelled to pay four or five prices to obtain monopolies. These patent extensions have been a source of great corruption in Congress, the members of which have been bought to support them. It is high time that the public attention was directed to this subject, and a Congressional revision of all law relating to it made.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST PAINS In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR
Suffering from any one of the following pains, take a box of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It is a cure for all the following pains: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, HEADACHES, TOOTHACHES, COLIC, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, SPASMS, Hysterics, Convulsions, Stomachic Disturbances, Indigestion, Flatulency, Wind, Gas, and all other pains of the stomach, bowels, and bladder. It is a cure for all the following diseases: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, HEADACHES, TOOTHACHES, COLIC, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, SPASMS, Hysterics, Convulsions, Stomachic Disturbances, Indigestion, Flatulency, Wind, Gas, and all other pains of the stomach, bowels, and bladder. It is a cure for all the following diseases: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, HEADACHES, TOOTHACHES, COLIC, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, SPASMS, Hysterics, Convulsions, Stomachic Disturbances, Indigestion, Flatulency, Wind, Gas, and all other pains of the stomach, bowels, and bladder. 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Sign of the Horned Horse,

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Brette Harte's Poetry.

The first stanza that brought Brette Harte into public notice was published in the Jacksonville Republican, the editor, who so courageously denounced the "ballad box stuffers" and other "ring" songsters of Jacksonville, and lost his life thereby.

ON A FEN OF THOS. STARR KING.

This is the reed the dead musician dropped.

With a wailing wail in its breast still hidden.

The prompt allegro of its music stopped.

Its melodies unhidden.

But who shall finish the unfinished strain.

Or wake the instrument to awe and wonder.

And bid the slender barrel breathe again.

An organ pipe of thunder?

His pen? What humble memories cling about

Its golden curves! what shapes and laughing graces.

Slipped from its point, when his full heart went out

In smiles and softly phrases.

The truth, half jesting, half in earnest flung.

The word of cheer with recognition in it.

The note of alms, whose golden speech outstrung

The golden gift within it.

But all in vain the enchanter's wand was waved.

No stroke of ours recalls his magic vision.

The incarnation that its power enveils

Sleeps with the dead musician.

[Written for the Jacksonville Republican.]

FOUL PLAY.

BY A NOVICE.

I was the only son of Edwin Lansing of New Orleans. My father had been a prominent planter in the valley of the Mississippi and his wealth was reputed to be immense. I was never my good fortune to know my dear dead mother, who died in giving birth to her only child. I have been to her grave and have seen the great river fall from my father's eyes as we stood together there. I was a child then and did not fully understand the great sorrow that was welling up in his heart; but afterwards, as misfortune came upon me, I knew what it was that caused his grief.

As soon as I was old enough I was sent away from the home of my childhood and in a distant city far from my kindred, was kept at school for a number of years.

To detail the experience of college life would be tedious and forms no part of my story. Suffice it to say, I was constantly in communication with my father who would come to visit me nearly once every twelve months. But a year before the time when I should complete my course, from some cause I discovered a falling off in the number of letters I received from him as well as a want of interest in his affairs as exhibited for me.

At length the news reached me that a fair widow of the Crescent City was monopolizing his attention and that she and my father were soon to be married. Soon after hearing this news I received the following letter:

New Orleans La. Dec. 7, 1857.

MY DEAR SON:—By the time this letter reaches you, I will have been married to one of the noblest women on earth. While I revere the memory of your dear departed mother, I feel that I am not deprecating her memory by marrying a duty I owe to society, to join hands and hearts with a lady in every way my equal. While unfortunate speculation and dishonest overreaches have almost consumed a fine property, once owned by her, in the wealth of love, security of tenure and kindness of heart possessed by her, I feel that she has a dowry not to be measured by gold.

My intended wife has two sons, who are now in business in the city who appear to be excellent young men and whom I know you will love as brothers. They are as well as your new mother (as she will be) and she will be to me as you were to me at the wedding; my dear boy, I feel that I would be doing you a great injustice to call you from your studies, at a time so near commencement day, when you are struggling for honors. Hoping to see you at your new home as soon as possible after commencement, I am

Your affectionate Father,

EDWIN LANSING.

A month after the reception of this letter, a telegram was handed me one day while at recreation, conveying the intelligence that the dear hand that penned it was cold in death, and that the heart that had always shown its affection for me, was still in death.

I left the room immediately and in a half hour was on a train bound southward. Reader, did you ever travel in a rail road car, without knowing a single fellow passenger at the same time have a great sorrow weighing upon your heart? How carelessly, and loudly the passengers talk! At one station a levy of bright school boys chatting like so many magpies, board the train; at another a bridal party enter the car. All around you is gaiety and joy, and yet which only causes the sorrow that is in your heart to be only the more keenly felt.

I realized that the greatest sorrow of my life was upon me. It seemed as if the train crawled along. I knew that we were traveling at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. I hardly knew when we passed some of the largest cities on the route. I could not sleep. When I attempted to compose myself to rest the least jar or unusual noise would bring me to my feet. I remember going to an engineer and offering him an hundred dollars to allow me the privilege of running his engine to Jackson.

"Are you an Engineer?" he asked.

"Oh! Yes," I said, and I did not think that I had told a lie.

"Let me see your credentials."

"Do you think I would misrepresent myself?" I replied with assumed indignation.

"Oh! no!" said he, "just wait until we get to the next station and you can take charge of the engine for the rest of the trip."

I went with me back to the car and introduced me to the conductor as an engineer under a name. I had given him previously, a notice that they afterwards went off together talking earnestly.

The conductor returned soon afterwards and sat down by me. I remembered part of his conversation. He told me, "I looked, wretched, that I must be nervous. He asked me where I was from where I was going. I do not remember what answers I gave. I only know that after this I seemed to be in a dream. Oh God! what a dream it was!"

My brain seemed on fire! The torments of hell itself oppressed me. Satan seemed to be in pursuit of me and then all was a blank.

II.

Afterwards, how long I did not know, one bright beautiful morning I awoke and found myself lying in bed. I attempted to rise, but fell back upon my pillow, almost fainting. Soon a jeweled hand was laid upon my brow and looking up I saw one of the most beautiful and angelic faces that ever met my gaze. The long lashes of her eyelids swept her cheeks, and the depths of her blue eyes, now fixed upon mine, thrilled my very being. In a voice full of melody and as sweet as the sweetest note of a lute, she said,

"You are to be quiet."

"Where am I, and may I ask who it is that is so kind?"

"You are to be quiet," again came those sweet lips, "and are in the hands of friends."

I lay back upon my pillow and gazing at the beautiful being beside me, tried to think. But all was a blank. Memory failed me, and I could not unravel the mystery.

Directly two young men came into the room, my fair friend having withdrawn. I said nothing to them as they approached my bedside and I lay down upon me without uttering a word. I knew not why it was, but I did not like the faces of either of these men. They were well dressed and had the appearance of gentlemen. They retired in a distant part of the room and I lay down upon me, but I could not sleep. I heard a word or two, but could make nothing out of what I heard.

A servant brought me medicine and food, which he gave me from day to day as if I were a child. He refused to answer any of my questions, but wore a look as if he had performed the duties imposed upon him by his masters. I was rapidly regaining my strength, and at last felt myself able to walk across my room. I could look from my window and see a sight only to be witnessed in the Sunny South. Away across the eye could reach, the earth seemed to be covered with snow, and here and there a green line like a river winding through the prospect. The seeming snow was nothing more than cotton fields; and the seeming rivers were hedges of the orange orange separate parts of the room and I realized that I was on a plantation in the South; but where I knew not. Strange to say, up to this moment, memory had failed me; but with a suddenness which caused me to reel and almost fall to the floor, I realized that my poor father was dead and that I had started home on hearing the fact.

I called aloud for help. Three men rushed into the room. I requested them to take me to once to my father's home. "I have been treated like a child for days and days! I demand to know where my father came I here and why am I detained?"

"Be composed, Sir," said one of the same gentlemen whose face I had noticed in my room before.

"You have been quite ill. You are by no means well yet; but you will take to your room to-morrow and we will take you to your home to-morrow."

"I can travel now. I ask by what authority I am kept here. I demand that a carriage be brought immediately and that I be conveyed to my home or to where I can get there."

"I have heard all that was said."

"Is everything ready Doctor?" said one.

"Yes I have made all necessary arrangements and he can start to-night, as to to-morrow," answered the man addressed as Doctor.

"Can he stand the trip," said the third man.

"Oh, yes!" by driving slowly," answered the Doctor.

"Suppose something should happen?" said the first speaker, with a peculiar emphasis on "happen" that I could not well understand.

"They are all post!" said the Doctor. Then turning to me the Doctor said, "I as your physician did not think it prudent for you to leave here until to-morrow but as you insist on leaving at once, I will consent on condition you will not allow yourself to become excited concerning your father's death and go to your home under our direction."

"I do not understand you. This strange request," I answered, "and the strange manner of all whom I have come in contact since I have been in this house is beyond my comprehension; but as I am too weak to oppose your wishes, were I even inclined to do so, I am induced to accept your offer."

"Be ready in an hour then to leave."

I will send a servant to assist you," said the Doctor retiring, and with him the two men whose presence seemed to carry with it an undefinable dread, from which I could only be relieved by their absence.

In an hour's time I was ready. The servant who had assisted me in preparing for my departure in a hurried and scared manner handed me a note addressed as follows:

Mr. Henry Lansing,

friend. Remember one that will prove friendship in the future as well as in the past. It may seem bold and unduly like for me to address you, but remember that you have a friend in

ETTA FOLEY.

Jackson, Miss.

P. S.—Burn this as soon as read. I wrote the name in my note book

lit a match and burned the note as I had been requested.

What could this mean? Was this Etta Foley the bright being whose face had haunted me since the bright morning I first awoke?

Mysteries were becoming so frequent that I began to think that possibly all that was transpiring was a dream, but I found that I was wide awake when the carriage was announced to be ready and the two men whose dreading presence made me shiver, came to assist me to a seat therein.

Seated in the vehicle we drove to a railway station, arriving just in time to take the cars. I was comfortably provided with a couch in a second class car, and fatigued with my ride soon fell asleep. How long I slept I do not know but I was awakened by the same men who came with me in the carriage, and told that we would soon be at my home. I felt that I was in an indescribable character, full of grief and the death of my father. I was fully prepared for the reception awaiting me. When the cars stopped I was assisted to a closely covered cab and with my three companions was driven to a large house where we stopped. It was night and the building was dimly lighted. Strange to say that no one was there to meet us, but this was explained by one of my companions saying that we were not expected. We entered the house and were met by a professional looking gentleman with whom my companions held a short and serious conversation. I was then left alone with this gentleman, who without any ceremony proposed to conduct me to my room.

"May I ask, who are you, and whence you came?"

"That is all right come along with me."

"I want an explanation Sir! Is this the house of Edward Lansing? Is he living or dead, where is my father?" I exclaimed wildly.

"You had better be quiet young man, we have a way of making people do as we want them here."

The words were no sooner out of his mouth than my hands were upon his throat.

"I almost hissed out the words, 'Do you dare to insult a gentleman in this manner! I am weak, but I have strength enough to punish a puppy who does not understand the courtesy due a gentleman.' I felt almost the strength of a giant as I seized him by his strength soon after and I felt fainting to the floor."

When I recovered I found myself in a room surrounded by a crowd of jeering, shouting, grinning madmen, and I

Republican

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Very Desirable Farm Of 160 Acres near Jacksonville, FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at a bargain, the above named land in lots of 80, 100 or 160 acres. Sixty acres of it is cleared, the remainder is heavy woodland and rich. The entire tract lies within one mile of Jacksonville, on one of the most public streets leading from the town; is elevated and commands a very fine view.

Also, FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS IN JACKSONVILLE, containing six rooms each, in good repair, and titles perfect. TERMS—One third cash, balance in one and two years.

Col. PARR, is now offering great inducements to buyers in the grocery line.

Col. PARR, has in store a large lot of very cheap Sugars of every grade. Best Demarara at 8 lbs, for one dollar, white sugar at 7 lbs, for one dollar. Go and examine them.

Just received at Col. PARR's, a fine lot of Tobacco and cigars, of excellent quality. Call and examine them.

Mr. R. H. Coleman has opened a shop at Weaver's old stand, near Methodist Church, and is prepared to build and repair Buggies, Carriages, Wagons or vehicles of any kind.

Mr. Coleman is a Canadian, and has come among us to live and help build up the place. He is a FIRST CLASS WORKMAN, and parties can get work from him as cheap as they can buy in North, and save commissions. He warrants his work equal in every respect to the best Northern work.

Grangers order your Wagons, Carriages and Buggies from COLEMAN, at Jacksonville, Ala., and save commissions.

Farmers order your Wagons from COLEMAN, and support a home manufactory.

Everybody should encourage home mechanics, and bring work to COLEMAN at Jacksonville.

Ladies go to W. T. & C. S. Alexander's and select your dresses. You will find a full stock of fancy goods, hosiery, gloves &c., at very low rates.

The finest, fullest, best selected, most fashionable, and cheapest lot of Gentlemen's Hats, Boots and Shoes, at W. T. & C. S. Alexander's ever brought to Jacksonville.

Josh Billings says, "The greatest difference between necessities and luxuries is the price." If people would purchase their goods at the cheap Emporium of W. T. & C. S. Alexander they would soon find that there this difference is purely imaginary and "luxuries" are as cheap as necessities are anywhere else.

W. T. & C. S. Alexander have the finest lot of Gents. clothing in Jacksonville.

W. T. & C. S. Alexander have the best and most carefully selected as well as the cheapest stock of Fancy candies, nuts, fruits, and canned goods in the place. If you don't believe it go and see.

Gentlemen try Alexander's 'Calhoun' 'Sunnyside' and other brands of chewing tobacco. They sell cheap for Cash.

Lovers of the "Fragrant weed" will find a fine assortment of the best American brands of Cigars at W. T. & C. S. Alexander's and so cheap too, that smoking almost ceases to cost anything.

Those who love the good things of life will find them in profusion at W. T. & C. S. Alexander's and cheap too.

Go to Alexander's and buy a pair of excellent kid gloves.

The "Immortal Bard" says, "Put money in thy purse." This is very a difficult thing to do these hard times, but people can keep in their purses a great deal of what they have by buying their goods of W. T. & C. S. Alexander.

Examine the stocks of family groceries at W. T. & C. S. Alexander's.

"A penny saved is a penny gained" said a wise man. Remember that and save your pennies by buying your goods at the cheap store of W. T. & C. S. Alexander.

Large lot of soaps of every description at W. T. & C. S. Alexander's.

Get some of W. T. & C. S. Alexander's corn starch, it is nice.

Alexander's are doing a good business. Go to see them.

W. T. & C. S. Alexander's is the cheap store of the town.

Try some of W. T. & C. S. Alexander's nice sea foam.

Dr. Buff at W. T. & C. S. Alexander's.

A Large Lot of Good Farm Stock, (Mules and Horses) for sale at moderate prices.

Apply to R. P. WEAVER, Jacksonville, Ala. Jan. 17, 1874-4t.

W. S. WINTERS, OF WINTERS & NELSON, PIANO HOUSE, of Chattanooga, will remain in Town a few days and is offering great inducements to parties wishing to purchase. Instruments, Pianos tuned and repaired. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LOCAL ITEMS.

It pains us to have to announce the death of Dr. Jas. Vernon, who died the 12th inst., at his father's residence in this place, of typhoid fever, after an illness of a month. The deceased had many qualities of head and heart that linked him to those who knew him best, and his loss is universally regretted by this community.

The Ladiga Grange met on the 10th and initiated four males and conferred the second degree on three females. At that meeting officers were installed for the ensuing year also.

We have received the first number of the *Commonwealth of Georgia*, a new weekly paper, published in Atlanta Ga. by Messrs. Mitchell & Sawyer, and edited by Mr. Sawyer, formerly the very talented Editor of the *Rome Courier*. The paper presents a very handsome appearance, and flits at its head a most admirable platform. We wish the publishers the greatest success in their most commendable enterprise.

Our Washington correspondence was received too late for publication this week.

Mr. Shelton Stevenson killed two fine deer last week.

The West Side of the public square is becoming popular. Recently Messrs. Draper & Johnson moved into the house formerly occupied by Rosenberg, M. J. & G. I. Turner in the rooms formerly occupied by Mrs. Goode as a Millinery Establishment, and now Carroll & McCann are fitting up the store-room formerly occupied by J. D. Pruitt, with the intention of moving into it, Mr. Pruitt having moved into the room formerly used by Ed. L. Woodward for the storage of Groceries.

We were most happy to receive a call Wednesday from our friend Syd Hughes, a member of the firm of Moore, Jenkins & Co., Wholesale Grocers, New York.

Our young friend, Wallace Woodward, has abandoned his books for a season, and has gone into mercantile life. Of sprightly intellect, industrious, and courteous to all with whom he is brought in contact, he can but succeed. The customers of the house may rest assured that they will receive the most polite attention at the hands of Wallace. He is already deservedly popular.

Extracts from the quarterly report of the Jacksonville Post and Express offices for the last quarter of 1873.

POST OFFICE.
NUMBER, 3 cts. stamps cancelled during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1873, 39,355.
Amount of money orders issued at this office up to Dec. 31, 1873, \$185,650.00.
Money orders paid at this office up to Dec. 31, 1873, \$234,161.

EXPRESS OFFICE.
Amount money sent from office during the month of Dec. 1873, \$29,904.10.
Money received at this office during the month of Dec. 1873, \$21,864.69.
W. T. ALEXANDER,
P. M. & Express Agt.

The following has been sent us by some day who was anxious to sign his name. Young man spare that hustle! Touch not a single "caper." That woman's had an awful tussle! To get herself in shape.

The Possible Political Issue of 1876—Important if True.

Washington, Jan. 4, 1874.
A rumor is afloat here that before the lapse of many days a republican member of the House will submit to that body a somewhat bold and startling proposition for the relief of the Southern States from their present disheartening financial embarrassments. This proposition, it is said, will be to advance to the Southern States several hundred millions of cash, or its equivalent, and partly in consideration of the heavy losses suffered by the Southern States in the loss of their slave property. Of course there is no hope of any such scheme this side of the Presidential election of 1876; but suppose you have an ambitious republican or two intent upon a new departure for 1876, you will perceive that, in gaining the good-will of the South, through the proposition suggested, the republican leadership capital in this movement will secure some capital to build upon. It seems to be in her-lod here that a powerful bolt from the administration party is bound to be made for the campaign of 1876, and so if some leading republican during this session of Congress shall lead off in some movement for the Southern vote not set down in the administration programme you need not be surprised.

The Washington Correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* who is known to us as a gentleman of marked intelligence and high social character, furnishes the above information to the Louisville paper. We shall not be surprised if some such programme as this were under serious consideration in Radical circles. The Conservative members of Congress will of course, be always found ready, whenever their vote may avail, to do everything in their power for the true Southern people. We trust that the events of 1876 may be so decisive in favor of a return to reason and law in the United States as thereafter to enable us to dispense with all speculations as to what radicals may or may not do. Without again nominating GRANT the Radical party, already disintegrating, will be in utter confusion and as the Senate refuses to confirm WILLIAMS as Chief Justice the intention to overthrow GRANT seems to be perfectly apparent. As for the proposition spoken of by the *Journal* correspondent, since nothing prudent for the relief of the South can be done until after the next Presidential election, we prefer to await Conservative action in the matter.

Montgomery Advertiser.

Fixing for Rations.

The negroes in the vicinity of Dixon's Mills in this county have built a large long house for a commissary store room, in anticipation that President Grant is about to bring down quantities of provisions for their use and benefit! It is said that they meet at their depot of supplies, nearly a thousand at a time, all having sacks in which to carry back provisions. President Grant is rather tardy in coming to their relief and some of them are getting disheartened. But most of them have unshaken trust in Mr. Grant and continue to meet, time and again, with a sublime faith in their ultimate reward. Thus far they have gone away sorrowful with their sacks empty, as did the brethren of Joseph, from the corn-cris of Egypt; but, like the latter, they may yet be rewarded with success. Who knows? Grant may take a fancy to become a dealer in government rations. *Demopolis News.*

HOMICIDE IN FORRESTVILLE.—A negro by the name of Dan Shropshire was killed last Tuesday night by Mr. Joe Duke, the marshal of that incorporation. The following are the facts as related to us:

Dan went home drunk, abused his wife and children, and drove them from the house. A neighbor went in and tried to quiet the fuss, but failing, went for the marshal. When Mr. Duke got there, Dan was inside the house, armed with a double barreled shot gun, and threatened to shoot the first man that should come near him. Duke ordered him to surrender without avail and shot him with his pistol. The ball entered his left eye and killed him immediately.

The jurors in the coroner's inquest did not agree in their verdict. Eight were in favor of declaring it a case of justifiable homicide, and four were of the opinion that Mr. Duke acted too hastily and without due precaution. *Home Courier.*

Sad Accident.—It is with regret we record the sad accident which occurred on the 30th ult., on the mountain near this place. A young man by the name of Mat Hendrix, son of J. N. Hendrix, was cutting down a tree which fell a different direction from what he supposed it would, and a limb from the tree struck him on the head killing him almost instantly. *Gadsden Times.*

Head Notes of Decisions.

As heretofore stated, we propose to publish the head-notes of decisions rendered at the January term 1874, of the Supreme Court of Alabama in pamphlet form, but there will be in it more work than this than was ever put on any former pamphlet of this sort. It will contain:

First.—A table of cases.

Second.—The head-notes of each case decided; and

Third.—An index, in the form of a digest, of the principles treated or established by the Court. It frequently happens that a lawyer can remember the principle decided or treated, without being able to recall the name of the case. The object of this digest is to obviate all difficulty growing out of that fact. This extra labor has been undertaken at the suggestion of many of the leading lawyers of the State; and as it will involve an additional outlay and much additional work, the subscription price will be raised to \$2 per copy. Orders may be addressed ADVERTISER, Montgomery, Ala. The pamphlet will be ready for delivery within two weeks from the adjournment of the court. Will exchanges please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Go West Through St. Louis.

To all who are seeking new lands in or are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the *Missouri Pacific* through *Line*. It is equipped with fine day Coaches, Back's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers, the famous Miller Platform, and the celebrated Westinghouse Air-Brakes, and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without change. We believe that the *Missouri Pacific* through *Line* has the best track of any road west of the Mississippi River, and with its superior equipment and unrivaled comforts for passengers, has become the great popular thoroughfare between the East and the West. Trains from the North, South and East connect at St. Louis with trains of the Missouri Pacific. The Texas connection of this road is now completed, and passengers are offered a first class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., via *Salado*, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., via *Vinita*. For maps, time tables, information as to rates, routes, etc., address E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. *Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.*

Cheap Farms for Sale—Easy Terms.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from \$3 to \$12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society, invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 3, 1874.

A lot of mattresses and bedsteads, all new, for sale cheap. Apply at this office.

Two Foes of Health.

Cold and damp are inimical to health, and we generally have an unwholesome combination of the two at this season. They penetrate the skin and integuments and affect the muscular, glandular and nervous organizations, producing rheumatism, neuralgia, chills and fever, and where there is a tendency to dyspepsia or liver complaint, provoking an attack of indigestion or biliousness. The best advice that can be given under such circumstances is to keep the external surface of the body warmly clothed and to keep the internal organs in vigorous working order with the most wholesome and genial of all tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Gradually but constantly this tonic invigorates and supercharges the debilitated system, and as a medicinal stimulant and corrective, in all parts of the country. It will be a happy day for humanity, and it will surely come, when this pure restorative shall have taken the place of raw spirits as a stimulant in all our public and private hospitals. It is not, however, a harmless substitute for the fiery stimulants referred to. Its stimulating properties are not its chief merits, although in this regard it surpasses all the luscious and imported products of the still, domestic or imported. The powerful influence it exercises over the torpid and toneless stomach, the disordered liver, the constipated bowels, the relaxed nerves, renders it a specific in dyspepsia, liver complaint, intestinal colic, nervous weakness, hypochondria, rheumatism and sleeplessness. All chronic complaints are aggravated by a cold, moist atmosphere, and it is therefore particularly necessary for those who are afflicted with any of these, to take daily a full course of Hostetter's Bitters should be taken daily at this season by all persons laboring under chronic ailments that tend to weaken the system. Jan. 3, 1874-1m.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,

THE REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Croup.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants, which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their medicinal qualities.

Ministers and Public Speakers.

Who are so often afflicted with throat diseases, will find a sure remedy in this Balsam. Lozenges and wafers sometimes give relief, but this Balsam, taken a few times, will insure a permanent cure.

Will all those afflicted with Coughs or Consumption give this Balsam a fair trial? They will be pleased with the result, and confess that their remedy is FOUND AT LAST.

It is sold by all Druggists.

Merit Soon Noised Abroad.

It is but seven years since ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was first sold for sale. Its good qualities were soon made known at home, and very soon its fame was noised far and near. Now it is sold in nearly every Drug Store in the United States—North, East, South, and West. No similar medicine stands higher with the people. It is well known on the Pacific coast, and there are liberal demands for it from San Francisco, Sacramento, California, and Portland, Oregon; even from Australia; and far orders are received for it, and, throughout Canada. It is well and favorably known, and sold every where.

Read what Capt. Foster writes.

Port Bevel, March 23.
Messrs. FERRY DAVIS & SON:
Sirs:—I am pleased to notify you of the benefit which I have received from ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. Having been troubled with a Cough for several years past, the Balsam was recommended to me. I immediately procured it, and found it to relieve my cough more readily than any thing I ever tried. My wife has also used it with most satisfactory results.
Yours, very truly, CAPT. D. FOSTER.
Capt. Foster is a ship owner and builder, residing at Port Bevel, Canada.
LEXINGTON, Missouri, May 23, 1866.
Messrs. J. N. HARRIS & CO.:
Dear Sirs:—I have made ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM pretty well known in our city and country; and have sold about all the four dozen bottles sent me in March last; and I find that persons who try the Balsam once, come back again for more, as it gives them satisfaction; and I recommend it in preference to any other medicine for Coughs or Croup. Please send me six dozen bottles as soon as possible.
I am yours, &c., THOMAS J. FLETCHER, Druggist.
P. S. I sell more Allen's Lung Balsam than all other Cough Remedies together, and it gives general satisfaction.
Sold by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

THE LUNGS.

Consumption is the scourge of this country and slays its thousands of victims annually; yet how many people neglect a slight cough or cold, which the Hungarian Balsam of Life will cure in a single night. This great remedy will effect a cure in cases of bronchitis, incipient consumption, or any form of bronchial or lung disease.

READ THIS EVIDENCE.

NEAR Vicksburg, Mississippi, October 22, 1870.
Messrs. Mansfield & Wright:
GENTLEMEN:—Your Hungarian Balsam for the lungs has won for itself a great reputation in this town. Many cases of lung diseases have been promptly cured by its use. Some of these were reported as having consumption, others with pains in the chest, breast and side, accompanied by night sweats, while others had all the symptoms of pneumonia. In all these cases your Hungarian Balsam acted like a charm, giving in most of them immediate relief. The reasons which induced me to recommend your remedy in preference to all others, are: First: It is prepared in a scientific manner by responsible parties; secondly, it contains no opium or morphia, which drugs, while they palliate the same time poison. The use of such remedies, cherry pectorals, &c., containing these opiates, disturbs the system, and produces "opium eaters;" thirdly, I recommend your Hungarian Balsam in all cases of lung complaint, because of its known efficacy and value. The ingredients of which it is composed, are the expectorants, emollients, alteratives and tonics best known to the medical profession of the present day.

Yours Respectfully,
T. B. GLIDON, M. D.

"ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM" is by a chemical process and apparatus of more than ordinary nature, and it is beyond all question a never-failing and thoroughly complete cure for coughs and affections of the lungs, even when the latter are of a very serious and threatening character. One excellent physician goes so far as to state publicly, over his own signature, that he has a perfect conviction that deep-seated Pulmonary Consumption has been cured by the use of Allen's Lung Balsam; and there are an abundance of the most respectable testimonials that it has in innumerable instances effectually cured very severe coughs of long standing, accompanied with cold chills, night sweats, and diarrhoea—the system of the sufferer being in some cases very much prostrated.

List of Claims.

THE following is a list of claims allowed at the January Term of the Court of County Commissioners, held on the 5th day of January, 1874, to-wit:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| Claim in favor of M. A. Parker for keeping paupers, from 1st November to 31st Dec. 1873. | \$205 26 |
| Claim in favor of W. S. Porter for making five coffins for paupers. | \$25 00 |
| Claim in favor of Robert McCain, for expenses in conveying R. McCain to the Insane Asylum. | \$45 00 |
| Claim in favor of Henry Murry for his services as special deputy in holding election in precinct No. 10, November, 1872. | \$2 00 |
| Claim in favor of Stacy & Davis for funeral expenses of Mr. Chandler a pauper. | \$4 20 |
| Claim in favor of J. F. Davis for funeral expenses of J. W. Gilliam a pauper. | \$6 20 |
| Claim in favor of J. C. McDaniel for making and putting up 4 sign boards on public roads. | \$2 00 |
| Claim in favor of J. F. & L. W. Grant, for Stationery furnished the county. | \$13 50 |
| Claim in favor of J. F. & L. W. Grant for Printing done for the county. | \$29 00 |
| Claim in favor of J. Y. Henderson for bedding furnished at poor house. | 75 00 |
| Claim in favor of W. C. Whiteside for holding inquest over the body of Green Whiteside a colored boy. | 7 00 |
| Claim in favor of L. H. Rutledge for guarding and attention to Charles Metcalf, a wounded prisoner confined in jail of said co. | 48 00 |
| Claim in favor of Robert Riley for guarding and attention to Charles Metcalf a wounded prisoner confined in jail of said county. | 48 00 |
| Claim in favor of Joshua Draper, Jr., for his services 2 days in assisting the Sheriff in making up jury in criminal cases, full term of circuit court of 1873. | 5 00 |
| Claim in favor of Samuel P. Snow for his services two days in assisting the Sheriff in making up jury in criminal cases full term circuit court 1873. | 5 00 |
| Claim in favor of G. B. Duntliff for brick furnished for poor house of said co. | 1 30 |
| Claim in favor of Joseph Hollingsworth for for on day hauling for the poor house of said co. | 2 50 |
| Claim in favor of Alex'r Woods, Judge of Probate for his ex-officio services from 1st October, 1873 to 31st December, 1873. | 62 50 |
| Claim in favor of Alex'r Woods, Judge of Probate, for road services from 1st October, 1873 to 31st Dec. 1873. | 22 50 |
| Claim in favor of Alex'r Woods, Judge of Probate for indexing the Records of Probate court. | 15 00 |
| Claim in favor of L. A. Weaver for making a coffin for a pauper. | 5 00 |
| Claim in favor of D. W. Read for repairs on Ochatchie bridge near Read's mill. | 25 00 |
| Claim in favor of R. F. Riley, for repairs on Jail lot. | 10 00 |
| Claim in favor of Alex'r Woods for his ser- | |

ices three days at this term of the court, 12 00
Claim in favor of A. M. Stewart for his services three days as a member of the present term of the court, 9 00
Claim in favor of C. W. Brewton for his services 3 days as a member of the present term of the court, 9 00
Claim in favor of John Y. Henderson, for his services three days as a member of the present term of the court, 9 00
Claim in favor of Joseph Dordon for his services 3 days as a member of the present term of the court, 9 00
Claim in favor of C. P. Read, Sheriff for ex-officio services from 1st October, 1873, to 31st December, 1873, 62 50
Claim in favor of C. P. Read, Sheriff, for his road services from 1st October 1873 to 31st Dec. 1873, 22 50
Claim in favor of C. P. Read, for one lot of wood for fire court, Fall Term, 1873, 1 50
Claim in favor of J. L. Stevenson for his services as attorney for the county, 7 50

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

I, Alexander Woods, Judge of the Probate Court in and for said county, do hereby certify, that the foregoing contains a true list of all the claims allowed at the January Term of the court of County Commissioners, 1874, as appears of record in my office.

Given under my hand this January 10th, 1874.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

FASHIONABLE

Tailoring Establishment.

OVER HUGHES & CHRISTIANS STORE, OXFORD, Ala.

THE undersigned having removed to Oxford, will be happy to serve all his old customers who may have cutting or work they wish done.

Expresses paid one way by me, and work returned promptly as soon as completed.

M. A. TURNER, January 17, 1874-1y.

To Rent.

A DWELLING HOUSE with three rooms, and basement dining room, cook room, smokehouse &c., with one acre of garden and orchard. Water very convenient in the yard. Enquire at this office.

100,000 DRY HIDES

Wanted. Will pay highest cash price for Hides, Deer, Sheep and Goat Skins shipped to us.

M. F. GOVAN & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Leather, Hides, &c. Rome, Ga., Dec. 13, 1873-5t.

SIMMONS

LIVER

REGULATOR

The Favorite Home Remedy.

This unrivaled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is PURELY VEGETABLE.

Containing the Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine, is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After ever Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and respectability. Eminent physicians commended it as the most EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIAL FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA, IT HAS NO EQUAL.

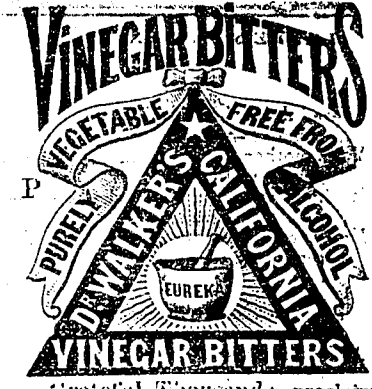
It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA. Price \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25, 1873-1y.

WANTED.

WANTED—to Rent, the Brick Store Room on the north east corner of the Public Square, Jacksonville.

Apply to JAMES CROW, or C. SEYMOUR. Dec. 27, 1873-2t.



VINEGAR BITTERS

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful medicine ever sustained.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Biliousness, Headaches, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extended derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Purify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus purified.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Pain and Inflammation of the Liver, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Glands, Sea-Scalds, Inflammation of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such diseases are caused by Vitiating Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Painters, Tinsmiths, Gunsmiths, Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Carbuncles, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Chancres, Ringworms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scald, Eruptions of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the decline of life, these Bitters regulate the system, and insure that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiating Blood, whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, and all the various forms of Rheumatism, these Bitters have no equal. Such diseases are caused by Vitiating Blood.

</

THERE'S DANGER IN THE TOWN.

There! John, hush Dobbin to the post; come near me and sit down. Your mother wants to talk to you before you drive to town. My hair is grey, I soon shall be at rest within the grave; Not long will mother pilot you o'er life's tempestuous wave.

I've watched o'er you from infancy till now you are a man, And I have always loved you as a mother only can! As morning and at evening I have prayed the God of love, To bless and guide my darling boy to the bright home above.

A mother's eye is searching, John, old age can't dim its glow, When watching o'er an only child to see if he does right; And very lately I have seen what has haunted my pillow hard at night and moistened it with tears.

I've seen a light within your eyes, upon your cheek a glow, That told me you were on the road that leads to shame and woe, Oh! John, don't turn away your head and on my counsel frown—More upon the dear old farm; there's danger in the town.

Remember what the poet says—long years have proved it true—That "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do;" If you live on in idleness, with those who love the bowl, You'll dig yourself a drunkard's grave and wreck your deathless soul.

Your father, John, is growing old; his days are nearly through; Oh, he has labored very hard to save the farm for you; But it will go to ruin soon, and poverty will frown; If you keep hitching Dobbin up to drive into the town.

Your prospects for the future are very bright my son, Not many have your start in life when they are twenty-one; Your star that shines so brightly now, in darkness will decline, If you forget your mother's words and linger at the wine.

Turn back, my boy; now is your youth; stay by the dear old farm; The Lord of Hosts will save you with His powerful right arm; Not long will mother pilot you o'er life's tempestuous wave—Then light her pathway with your love down to the silent grave.

GEN. HOOKER ON HOWARD.

Gen Joseph Hooker was found at the Astor House yesterday by a Sun reporter, and a conversation about General O. O. Howard ensued.

"I have no desire to string a man who is down, or who at least is very rapidly falling," said the General, "but I can assure you that these new developments in relation to him have not altered my opinion of the man. Although I had not known him as a speculator, I was well aware of his inherent hypocrisy. And he is such a profound Christian, too! Why, down in the army—when I was in command of the army of the Potomac, and he had the Eleventh Corps under me—he was full of overflowing with his miserable cant. Nobody has more respect for genuine Christianity than I, and I would be slow to doubt the genuineness of any man's piety; but Howard has always been a downright hypocrite. Do you know, sir, that he read once about an English General—I don't recall the name at this moment—and he at once settled down into an imitation of that character. He has been playing a part, sir, with a view to establishing himself as an eminent Christian. He used to keep his tent hung with religious mottoes, so as to catch the eyes of visitors. Bah! it was all pretense. He is no more a Christian than my boy James. Why sir, all the while that he was maintaining the pretensions of piety he was backbiting his fellow officers, and trying to undermine them, in my estimation. General Slocum was a fellow corps commander, and against him Howard directed much of his venom. At last I told him that I would listen to no more of his whisperings about his fellow officers—that if he had charges to make they must be presented to me in writing, as I had determined to put a stop to his unsoldierlike practice. I was satisfied then, and certainly have now no reason to change my opinion, that he was playing a part in the army, and that his remembrance of piety was to cover and help on his selfish purposes. As an officer he was totally incompetent, and his incompetency affected that tone of his corps. He was a perfect old woman, and paid more attention to Sunday schools and prayer meetings than to discipline. He is a bad man, sir, a bad man."

Horse Drowned.—We learn that Mr. W. G. Bush, a few days ago, had his horse drowned in the Coosa river, at Gilbert's ferry, under the following circumstances: Mr. B. was moving from Blount to Calhoun county, and had a wagon loaded with plunder and he and his family were riding in a buggy. The wagon was first placed in the boat and everybody got aboard to cross, leaving the horse and buggy alone on the bank of the river. As soon as the boat pushed from the shore the horse followed on after it into the river and was drowned.

Gadsden Times.

The Tendency of European Immigration Southward.

There is a prospect of a change in the direction of European immigration, and Southern ports seem likely to come in for a fair proportion.

The Boston Post, in an article on this subject, says that the prime cause of this is not so much the immediate promise of favorable condition under which to colonize, as the demand for reliable labor, and the movement is, therefore, strongest in those States where employers of all sorts have lost confidence in the old labor classes. The Post adds the freedmen have abandoned work for politics, and a different class must take their place until the false notions which carpetbaggers have inculcated are dissipated, and they learn that work is the universal condition of honest living.

To the Point.

The recent State Convention of the Farmer's Association of Illinois adopted the following preamble and resolution.

"Whereas President Grant was guilty of using his official position to secure the passage of the infamous salary-grab law, and did, at the close of his first term, affix his signature to the same, thereby making it the law of the land; therefore,

"Resolved That this convention of the farmers of Illinois, with sorrow, but in all candor, as in duty bound, do deprecate such degradation of the exalted position of President of these United States."

This is to the point, and every honest American will blush when he is compelled to admit that it states the exact truth.

Mr. B. L. Archer, who killed Wesley Sturkey on the 27th ult., in this county, came to town Monday, the 29th ult., and delivered himself to the authorities, and Tuesday the 30th was set for his trial before His Honor J. M. Moragne, Judge of the County Court, but as there was no prosecutor, the Court dismissed the case. We have heard but one expression in regard to this sad case, and that is that Archer was perfectly justifiable in doing what he did. It seems that Sturkey was drunk, and went to the house of Archer, armed with a gun and pistol, called Archer out, and told him that he had come to kill him, when Archer stepped back into the house, got a rifle and went to the door and fired the fatal shot.—Gadsden Times.

A Mobile paper of last week tells this strange story: "Several days ago a row occurred among the negroes employed by the owner of a turpentine or chard near Montrose and resulted in the killing of 5 negro men. From the meagre report given us it appears that 2 of the negroes got into a dispute, and one shot the other dead. A brother of the deceased then ran up to him who had fired the fatal shot, and split his head open with an axe. A friend or relative of the last party slain then killed the second murderer with an axe, and in a few seconds he was rendered a corpse by the same deadly weapon in the hands of a fifth negro. Before the body of the fourth negro was cold the fifth had his head and neck split open and was lying dead upon the party he had just killed. We have no recollection of an affray of such magnitude and brutality ever occurring before in this state. Our narrative is authentic, and can be relied upon, however improbable it may appear. It will be observed that but one of those connected with this deplorable affair remains alive; he is still at large, and the sheriff of Baldwin has been in the city several days, endeavoring to find the guilty party."

The Granges of Bullock county, held a convention at Union Springs last Thursday, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st That this council of Granges in Bullock county, recommend to the different Granges in this, and adjoining counties, to pass resolutions asking their members to so pitch their crops as to raise an ample supply of provisions for home consumption.

Resolved 2nd. That the raising of stock so far as practicable, is embraced in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, 3rd. That the question of labor as to prices is local in its character, but in this matter each employer should so arrange his contract as to embrace the whole time of his laborer, and that no patron of husbandry should employ a laborer who has been employed by another unless a certificate of discharge is presented from his former employer, and that no convicted felon should be employed until his sentence is fulfilled.

We are informed that the gross earnings of the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad, for the month of December, aggregated \$54,855.64. The road, under the Receiver, Judge Thomas A. Walker, aided by Major John B. Peck, General Superintendent, has proven a paying institution. The condition of the road is as good as that of any in the country, and the gentlemen controlling and managing it, have shown great executive ability.

Selma Times.

Key West.

Key West, at present the great naval rendezvous, is an island four miles long and one quarter broad, bounded on one side by the Atlantic, and on the other three by the Straits of Florida and the Gulf of Mexico. It has a population of nine thousand souls. The houses are of wood, with spacious piazzas, shaded by cocoa and almond trees. The harbor is capacious, where the largest ships ride in safety. It is protected by a fort, has barracks, wharves, etc. Cuban refugees make up a majority of its inhabitants since the troubles between Spain and Cuba.

We are informed that a Mr. Lumpkin killed a Mr. Smith in De Kalb county during the Christmas holidays. It seems that Lumpkin was somewhat justifiable, as he was admitted to bail in a bond of \$500.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

A dispatch from Madrid says it was Marshall Serrano's wish that Castellar should be a member of the new Ministry, but the latter refused to accept the office. On defeat of Castellar and previous to the interference of Gen'l Pavia the Cortes elected Senor Itonia President of the Cabinet.

The News special says the Republican force besieging Cartagena accepts the new Government. The National militia is being quietly disarmed.

The News' dispatch says a rumor is in circulation in Madrid that the late ritual of Gen. Moriones was a concerted maneuver in support of Gen. Pavia's coup d'etat.

The Standard has intelligence from Gold Cave that British forces will enter Ashantee territory on 15th of this month.

MADRID, Jan. 5.

The vote by which Castellar was defeated was 120 to 100, instead of 120 majority as first reported.

As soon as the result was announced Gen'l Pavia sent an officer to the Chamber with a letter demanding dissolution of the Cortes. Salomon and others urged Castellar to continue in power but he refused, whereupon a Company of the Municipal Guard entered the Palace of the Cortes and expelled the deputies. Gen'l Pavia with his staff held a position outside with cannon pointed at the building. A new Ministry has been formed with Marshall Serrano for President and entire change of Cabinet officers, some Conservative and some Radical.

All the strategic points in the city are guarded. All the Chief Municipal officers in the Provinces have telegraphed to Gen'l Pavia approval of his conduct. Pavia is a friend of Castellar.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 5.

At a meeting of the Executive members of the Labor Reform party of Tennessee, resolutions were adopted declaring the present panic the result of a combination of Eastern capitalists, bondholders and monopolists, and they are imposing burdens and hardships on the industry of the West and South, more intolerable than slavery and calling upon the producing classes of the South and West to free themselves from unjust and oppressive combinations and calling upon them to call a convention to meet in St. Louis on February 22d.

MADRID, Jan. 6.

A decree was promulgated to-day suspending the constitutional guarantees, and putting in force throughout Spain the laws of 1870 for the maintenance of public order.

Decrees are also published appointing Marias Minister of Justice, Senor Masqueria Minister of public Works, and Senor Albarca civil governor of Madrid.

The new Minister of the Interior, Garcia Rivas, has ordered the publication of all Carlist and Intransigente newspapers stopped.

Senor Castellar, in a letter addressed to the country, says he must protest with all his energy against the recent brutal coup d'etat.

"My conscience will not permit me to associate with demagogues, and conscience and honor refuse to accept a situation created by bayonets."

Several members of the majority who voted against Castellar, approve the stand he has taken. The city is quiet, but there are rumors of disturbances in Valladolid.

The boatmen of the bay have struck for payment in gold, and communication between the town and shipping is difficult for passengers.

An armed rising of Volunteers of Liberty took place in Saragossa on Sunday. It was quelled by the municipality after eight hours fighting. The troops took two hundred of the insurgents prisoners and captured six cannons and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition. The municipality has dissolved.

Key West, Jan. 6.

Admiral Case on taking command of the fleet Saturday ordered all vessels to complete their amount of coal and be ready to sail in a moment's notice.

W. D. HOYT & CO., JUST IN MARKET. Druggists.

HEADQUARTERS FOR PAINTS AND OILS. 10,000 Pounds in Store.

We have in Store the Largest and most complete stock in the Southern States, at prices to compare with any other market, the following:

WHITE LEAD, best brands. PAINTS AND COLORS, dry and in oil. VARNISHES AND OILS, boiled and raw. WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY. BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, &c., &c., &c.

MIXED PAINTS, ALL SHADES AND COLORS.

W. D. HOYT & CO., Broad Street, ROME, GA. April 73-ly.

OXFORD NEWS ITEMS.

BULLARD & ROOT,

(SUCCESSORS TO DR. J. WATKINS.)

OXFORD, Ala.

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals; Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c. Fancy Articles. Perfumery.

Pure BRANDIES, WINES and LIQUORS for medicinal purposes, always on hand.

To consumers and Merchants in the Country we would say, that we are prepared to Wholesale OILS, TOBACCO, SOAPS and GARDEN SEEDS, ONION SETS, POTATOES, &c., as cheap as any one in this section of the country. Goods warranted to give satisfaction. GIVE US A CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

P. S. Physician's Prescriptions carefully compounded day and night. Oxford, Ala., January 1st, 1874-ly.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATHS

No. 9 Marietta Street, ATLANTA, GA.

DEALERS IN

RANGES, STOVES, FURNACES and Grates, Slate and Marbleized Iron Mantels, Tinners' Trimmings, Steam and Gas Fittings, Steam Whistles, Gauges, Globe Valves, and Oil Cans.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE FOR Steam, Gas and Water.

Lift and Force Pumps, Rubber Hose, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Sheet Lead, Copper, Zinc, &c.

The Largest Assortments of Gas Fixtures in the South, consisting of

Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, Hall Lights,

Portable Lights, Etc.,

And a Superior Supply of Plumbers' Brass Goods, Wash Basins, Marble Slabs, Water Closets, etc., kept constantly on hand. Also,

Practical Plumbers Steam and Gas Fitters and Manufacturers of the Celebrated Concrete Sewer Pipe, from four to twenty-eight inches diameter. THE MANUFACTURE of Galvanized Sheet Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Door Heads, &c., made a specialty. CONTRACTORS for Tin and Iron Roofing. Agents for Knowles' Steam Pump.

BUY HUNNICUTT AND BELLINGRATHS' COLUMBIA COOK STOVES.

THE VERY BEST BAKING STOVE IN THE MARKET.

March 15, 1873-ly

J. J. Cohen,

THE MOBILE

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

This first class Southern Company is a grand success. It has issued over One thousand policies during the past year. It was organized by the leading business men in the State with the view of stopping the flow of money to Northern Insurance Companies. It has succeeded wonderfully. Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars have been kept in this State that would have otherwise been sent out.

ITS CAPITAL, \$300,000

Is securely invested, and its accumulations are all kept in our midst, thereby enhancing the value of our property and developing our resources. Every Alabamian should insure in this safe, home company. I. Because every dollar is kept in our State instead of being sent out.

II. It is economically and prudently managed.

III. Its managers are gentlemen whom we all know—and whom we can trust; they are well and favorably known throughout the South. The Gadsden, board Col. Kyle, President, has directors in Gadsden and Jacksonville.

R. O. RANDALL, Manager of Agencies. L. W. Grant and J. M. Carroll, Directors in Jacksonville.

BOOTS & SHOES.

The undersigned has now on hand, a portion of which has been recently received, a fine assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, made to order. His saleroom and shop is on Depot street, where he also manufactures work of any quality or style desired. All articles sold by him, whether manufactured by himself or ordered, warranted. Satisfaction as to style, quality and price, guaranteed to all who may give him a call. D. C. TURNER. Jacksonville, Sep. 27, 1873-6m.



We are now receiving the heaviest stock of Fall **BOOTS & SHOES** we ever had. These Goods were bought low, and will be sold low. We guarantee to duplicate any New York or Boston bill. Merchants will do well to call on us. Heavy Kid Boots at \$3.00. Brogans & double sole, 1.35 to 1.70. Women leather line ankle sole Boots, 1.00—everything in proportion. Aug. 16, 1873. M. E. GOVAN & CO., Rome, Ga.

T. L. & E. G. Robertson, Druggists and Apothecaries, OXFORD, ALA.

KEEP constantly on hand a large Stock of PURE DRUGS and CHEMICALS, together with a great variety of STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES. Also PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY &c. GIVE us a call in person or by order. We Guarantee Satisfaction. Physicians supplied at a very short advance on New York Prices. June 26-1874.

At the Same Old Place.

ED. L. WOODWARD,

AT E. L. WOODWARD'S OLD STAND. IS now offering for sale CHEAP for CASH,

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Candles, Pepper, Spice, &c.

I will have now on hand & in store, **JEANS, TWEEDS, LIN SEYS, GINGHAMS, LINNEYS, DELAINES, CAMBRICS, FLANNELS, TICKINGS, BUTTONS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES HOSE, &c.**, all of which I will offer at low prices for Cash.

ED. L. WOODWARD.

Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 20, 1873.

HOWARD

Lime and Cement Works,

JACKSONVILLE, GA.

The LIME made at these works is equal for all Agricultural and Mechanical purposes, to any offered for sale.

The Hydraulic Cement

is a very superior article, hardening under water, and quite equal to any other Cement offered in the market. These Works are situated

On the Western and Atlantic Railroad, one and a fourth miles north of Kingston, Bartow county, Ga., and being amply supplied with native material of best quality, offers superior inducements to dealers in Lime and Cement.

Orders solicited. Address GEORGE H. WARREN, Jacksonville, Ga. September 6, 1873-ly.

"CASH" STORE.

W. T. & C. S. ALEXANDER, WEST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE, Jacksonville, Ala.

Sells only for "CASH." Keeps the best articles, and sells them cheaper than ever before. Go and see their well assorted stock of

Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Cigars and Tobacco.

When you want to buy, don't fail to see them. Mr. C. S. ALEXANDER, who has charge of the Store, will always be glad to welcome his old friends in to see their well assorted stock. Give us a call. Oct. 18, 1873-ly.

New Books and Fancy Articles

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE.

H. A. SMITH

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.

113 Broad Street,

Rome, Ga.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid line of "Christmas and Holiday" GOODS, bought Cash, for CASH at PANIC PRICES, and will be sold for a very small Advance for Cash. Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph Albums, Gift and Juvenile Books, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, China, Bohemian and Glass Vases; Toilet the season too tedious to mention. 300 Beautiful Paintings and Chromos at Half the usual prices, ranging from 10 cents to \$45.00 each. 1,000 Copies "Bill Arp's New Book Peace Papers" Copies mailed to any address \$1.50 post paid. The trade furnished at New York wholesale prices.

M. T. MOODY,

SUCCESSOR TO R. B. SIMMS,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes; Window Glass, Putty, Dyes and DyeStuffs. AND DRUGGIST'S ARTICLES GENERALLY.

HAVING purchased the stock of R. B. Simms, and having marked down the prices of all Drugs, he is now offering goods in his line at smaller figures than ever before offered in this market; in order to make room for his large stock of New and Fresh Drugs and Medicines. The attention of cash buyers solicited. Cross Plains, Ala. December 13, 1873-6m. M. T. MOODY.

Jacksonville Republican

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 37.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JANUARY, 24, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 1919

Jacksonville Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY.

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year in advance, \$3.00

For six months in advance, \$2.00

For three months in advance, \$1.00

For one month in advance, \$0.50

For one copy, \$0.10

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For one copy, \$0.10

AMERICAN HOTEL,

WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Has been thoroughly refitted and renovated, making it one of the best houses in North Alabama. Rooms large and well ventilated. Guests will find a welcome here in this house. Terms to suit the times.

J. L. WHISENANT, Proprietor.

Dec. 12, 1873—11.

NEW BRICK HOTEL.

The undersigned is now prepared to accommodate the traveling public.

S. C. KELLY, Prop.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

Sign of the Horned Horse,

OXFORD, ALA.,

S. C. KELLY.

CROSS PLAINS HOUSE

CORNER ALONG

This House is not quite completed, but will receive boarders and the traveling public generally.

No rash promises made—come and see.

A. S. JOHNSON,

J. N. HOOD,

J. N. HOOD, Prop'r.

June 18—11.

W. C. LAND.

Watchmaker & Jeweller,

Jacksonville, Ala.

KEEPS THE GOLD JEWELRY for Ladies and Gentlemen, and fine time-keeping

Watches.

Both Gold and Silver. Also, Gold and Silver CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Gold Pens, Spectacles and Silver Trunkware, as a specialty. Also fine

Albion Ware for the Table—Cups, Goblets, Spoons, Forks and Knives. A good assortment of Marine Lever Family Clocks and time pieces.

P. S. WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner, and every material kept on hand for repair with dispatch.

Jan. 11, 1873—11.

Pianos and Organs of

all makes

"CHICKERING," "Steinway,"

"Meyers," and other celebrated makers, also the light running "Domestic,"

"Singer," "Mortimer," for cash, or on easy monthly payments.

Sent for catalogue to

T. E. HANBURY, Gen'l Agt.

Box 127, Dalton, Ga.

Mrs. M. E. ROWLAND, Agent for

Callahan, Ala. Nov. 22, 73.

J. S. KELLY.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Courts hold the first Monday in each month, except December and June, in which two Courts are held on the first Tuesday.

July 16, 1873.

Southern & Acclimated

FRUIT TREES,

At Talladega Nurseries.

We can furnish No. 1. Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot and Nectarine

Trees. Raspberries, Strawberries, Roses and Shrubbery. Apples and Peach trees No. 1.

\$15.00 per h. Strawberries, Nelson's Albany and Downing the most productive and profitable \$1.00 per h. \$2.00 per h. Mr. J. P. AMERINE, Jacksonville, Ala.

Apply for Catalogue.

R. R. HUNLEY, Talladega, Ala.

Nov. 15—5m

Meyers Patent Improved

GRAVE MONUMENTS.

ABRAM, AMERINE & CO.

Proprietors.

Greenville and Mobile, Alabama.

RENTS can be made by buying State and County Rights. Persons desiring to purchase rights or have work done can address

Dr. J. P. AMERINE, Jacksonville, Ala.

June 28, 1873—11.

Ho! Ye that are Thirsty.

Come to your own Fountain and Drink.

FROM and after this date the undersigned will put in water fixtures at the following rates:

Where parties furnish their own pipe, the same will be laid at 15 cents per foot. When furnished by the undersigned, 30 cents per foot. \$2.00 charged extra for tapping the main pipe.

P. S. Tin work, sheet iron work, roofing, guttering promptly executed; but positively, only for CASH.

September 6, 1873—11.

WICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE

FOR 1874.

200 PAGES; 500 ENGRAVINGS, and COLORED PLATE. Published Quarterly, at 25 cents a year. First No. for 1874 just published. A German edition at same price. Address, JAMES WICK, Rochester, N. Y.

The Good Old Days,

BY FRANCIS B. SMITH.

Give me the good old days again,

When hearts were true and manners plain—

When boys were boys till fully grown,

And baby bibles were never known—

When doctor's bills were light and few,

And lawyers had not much to do—

When honest toil was well repaid,

And theft had not become a trade.

Give me the good old days again,

When elder was not called champagne,

And round the fire in wintry weather

Nuts and dry jokes were cracked together—

When girls their lovers battled for,

With seeds from juicy apple's core,

While man and dog looked on with glee,

Well pleased their merit to see.

Give me the good old days again,

When women were not proud and vain—

When fashion did not sense outrun,

And tailors had no need to dun—

When wealthy parents were not fools,

And common sense was taught in schools,

When hearts were warm and friends were true

And Satan had not much to do.

Give me the good old days again,

When fraud and violence had reign—

When voters did not look for booty,

And judges dared to do their duty,

When patriots were not bought and sold,

But worked for money—not for gold,

When every citizen could vote

Without a dagger at his throat.

Give me the good old days again,

When our cheeks felt no drain—

When men in place to "grind their axes,"

Sworn not our public debts and taxes.

When alms-house keepers had some feeling,

And lived in clover without stealing.

Alas, alas, I sigh in vain

To see those good old days again.

The Honest Man Who Pays.

A DIFTY FOR THE TIMES.

Mr. Oscar H. Harpel, the well known Cincinnati printer and author of "The Typographer," sends out the following holiday poem.

There is one among the many,

Who tells you he is a saint;

He is an old, old-fashioned party,

Called the honest man, who pays:

Yes—the honest man who pays:

He is the man who pays:

He is the man who pays:

He is the man who pays:

He is the man who pays:

He is the man who pays:

He is the man who pays:

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He is the man who pays:

He is the man who pays:

He is the man who pays:

mouth swallowed the pieces.

Assuming

the nonchalant

he possessed, I told

him it was the note of a sweetheart and

that he ought not to be so exacting;

leaving the impression on his mind that

I had written the note myself. He seemed

satisfied; but I was terribly frightened.

Had he obtained possession of the

note, all my hopes of deliverance would

have been put at an end; for the conspirators

would have had me confined so

closely that I might have never again

seen the light of day.

My letters then had reached their destination

and my friends were at work for me.

The villains who caused me to be brought

to this asylum, I knew, were

wily and would resort to any and every

expedient to accomplish their purpose.

Prof. Silman, in his letter, told me

received my letter by due course of

mail. Soon afterwards I received a

note from Etta Foley, detailing the manner

in which I had been brought to her

father's home. The Foley and Lan-

sing were friends of long standing, and

when I arrived in Jacksonville, Col. Foley

accidentally heard of my condition,

sought me out and took me to his home

near the city. He telegraphed my condition

to the friends of my father. The

"brothers" came up immediately, bring-

ing with them a physician from New

Orleans. Col. Foley was called to Jack-

sonville, and was unexpectedly detained for

several days. Believing that he had left

me in good hands, I gave myself no

further concern, and then to my sur-

prise, I found him in the city, and

every day learn my condition. It

was Etta Foley, during those days of

darkness, that bathed my burning brow;

it was her hand that I felt upon my forehead

as I awoke from that long unconscious-

ness. I felt that I was no longer alone,

and there was to be no further specu-

lation as to whether she was to be my

brother, when she observed the secret

conferences and sudden cessation of ear-

nest conversations when she appeared.—

She didn't breathe a word of these suspi-

cions to any one, and my note was re-

ceived, asking her to communicate with

Prof. Silman. Col. Foley had been gone

a week to Texas, and was not expected

to return for months, and Etta like a

noble southern woman that she was, im-

mediately wrote to Prof. S., giving the

details of my sickness, and all the facts

just recited, appealing to him to assist

her in recovering from a living tomb a

friend of her father and of her family.—

Prof. S. came to Jacksonville, and to-

gether they went to New Orleans, and

found the "brothers" residing in New

Orleans, and the widow of Col. Lan-

sing as gay as the gayest. It was

whispered that my father's death was

very sudden and unexpected, and that

hoped of reaching another note.

Etta

demanded a trial by jury to test the ques-

tion of his sanity.

Public Printing.

Since our last issue we have received the following note, written by one who ought to know something of the matter of which he speaks:

"The Editor of the *Intelligencer* will make the proper investigation he can find out to what tune the people of Calhoun are going in blanks and advertising. The Tax blanks, W. E. & Co. of Charleston charge \$10, per 1000 for printing, can be printed in Alabama for \$5. I venture the *Republican* gets \$15 or \$20, per thousand for them. And I venture the *Intelligencer*, you will find that the charge for advertising is from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per square—double the regular rates of all other papers. Look into this and expose it!"

A. W. WILKINSON.

The officers who have paid the printing bills for the County doubtless could tell the exact charges made by those with whom they have dealt. We know not.

In order to satisfy (not an idle curiosity for there is none in it, but ourselves as well as the taxpayers of the County, we must respectfully ask the County officers to furnish us for publication, the exact rates charged by the *Republican* for legal advertising, and for public printing for the County. Also the rates paid Walker, Evans & Cogswell, of Charleston, or any others who have done work for the County.

Why does Calhoun County have so much public printing, when many if not all the counties in the State, have less? Is there a special law compelling the County Treasurer to have five or six columns published at the cost of the tax-payers?

If there is such a law, we protest against it and call upon the tax payers of the County to aid us in having it repealed. We do not protest that the County officers should be stationary for the County from first hands, and not through so many middle men. We mean reform—in everything, to save the overburdened taxpayers.

Our readers will bear us out in the statement that we have sought no quarrel with the Oxford *Intelligencer*; that to prevent a misrepresentation of it by the public, we replied temperately to a small paragraph in it, refusing to take notice of its covert and cowardly insinuations, unless its editor should come out like a fair and brave man and make his charges specific.

To have remained silent under this challenge to make good his insinuations, would have been to have convicted himself of an attempt to slander us by insinuation when he was in possession of no fact reflecting in the slightest degree upon our honor.

In answer to this challenge he comes back this week, and how? By the publication of an anonymous note from a man who, in the very act of concealing his name, confesses himself to be a coward and as great a sneak as the editor who endeavored the week previously to fix a stigma upon us by innuendo.

The advertising rates of the *Intelligencer* are printed at the head of the first column of the first page of the paper each week. Those rates are one dollar a square for the first insertion and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion; and to charge, as does the *Intelligencer*'s "scape goat," that we receive more than that for advertising done, is to charge that the County Commissioners, who audit and pass our accounts, are grossly negligent, or that they connive at a swindle upon the County; for they have the opportunity of reading our published rates and comparing the same with the charges made by us per square upon our bills sent in. We have never in any instance charged the County or any individual one cent more than our published rates. Content, therefore, to dub the statement of the *Intelligencer*'s anonymous scape goat, in this particular, as a wilful and malicious falsehood, we leave those officers to answer the call for information on the point as they may see proper.

So far from charging from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per square, we some years back reduced our advertising rates just one half in favor of the County, and in a week or two afterwards made a general reduction, to the same extent, so as to cover all character of legal advertising, and this too when we had no competition in the County, and when we had to take claims on the County in payment—claims that were at a considerable discount—and wait years for the money. To these rates we have ever since adhered.

The only scintilla of truth in the anonymous communication of the *Intelligencer*'s scape goat, is in relation to the printing of the tax blanks. The form is a very difficult one to set up, and when we only print a small lot for one County, we cannot afford to do it as cheap as firms that print thousands upon thousands of them for many Counties in the State. But while this is true, we print many other kinds of blanks for the County officers, and these we print fifty per cent. cheaper than either the Charleston house or the Chicago firm who drum for blank printing in the State. It is in this way. Those houses charge one dollar a quire for blanks. We charge the same; but while they give only 24 blanks to the quire, we give 48, or twice as many. The tax blanks, for which we charge the same as other blanks, are printed once a year only; other blanks are printed at all times through the year, and taking all together, we do the entire blank printing cheaper than the foreign establishments the envious and jealous editor of the *Intelligencer* would have our County officers patronize, because, forsooth, he is not doing the work and we are.

Thus we have answered frankly and without concealment the allegation of the *Intelligencer*'s anonymous scape goat.—We again reiterate that his statements are false in each and every particular as we have pointed them out, and now we call upon the Editor of that paper to give the name of his informant, that he may be made to make good his assertion or eat his own falsehood. If he refuses to do this, he throws himself under the suspicion of having forged the letter, and

will occupy the attitude of not only a forger, but a falsifier of fact and calumniator of men who have always enjoyed reputation for probity in all their dealings both public and private.

Having given the name of his informant, (if he can,) we then call upon him to make good his insinuations contained in the issue before the last. If he does not, he will enjoy a scarcely less enviable attitude than does his anonymous correspondent at present.

In conclusion, we want the Great Reformers, by all means, to push his investigations, so vigorously begun; and while he is reforming, we desire that he reform himself, in so far as to divest himself of that unworthy jealousy of a more prosperous rival paper, which crops out all through his writings of us and us. And while he is at the reform business, we would be glad to see him so far reform his information as to know what are the statute laws of State, before he prates of reforming them, and also so far reform his manners, that he will not in the future ever meddle with the affairs of an Editorial Association of which he acknowledges himself not a member, or so far forget the respect due himself as to threaten to turn informer!

Finally, we would be glad to have such a reform in him, as will lead him to publish this, our reply, to the slanders he has given utterance to through his little potent paper.

The Editor of the Oxford *Intelligencer*, in his "insinuating" article of last week, among a great many things which he goes on to say he never does, has this:

"We have never begged for patronage."

Now we might answer this style of putting the thing, by saying we never stole a horse; that we never killed a man for his money; that we never systematically take pains to avoid the payment of our honest debts; but this would by no means prove him guilty of any of these dishonorable things, and he would be right in not noticing our denial of things of which nobody had ever charged us. But, in the course of our remarks we had stricken the margin of the truth, he would be justified in calling our attention to the fact as we now do this.

He may never have "begged" for patronage, but he did certainly come to Jacksonville and insist on having a share of the public printing and legal advertising, going so far as to suggest to us a division of it with him. Not having the disposal of it, we felt a delicacy in promising him half the advertising, which rests wholly with the parties having it done.

And just here is the milk in the coconut. Disappointed in getting it himself, he now turns around and affects to feel terribly outraged that the County has the expense of it to bear. Had he succeeded in getting it to the people of the County would never have heard from him on the subject. Mark you, he never once said anything of doing it for nothing when he was soliciting a share of it. Had it as it was on the County, he had made up his mind to accept a portion or all of it, if he could get it, and that at the same rates we charge, for his per square. The thing, therefore, that disturbs him is that the name of the *Intelligencer* does not appear in the pay roll where that of the *Republican* now appears.

On Wednesday last, as will be seen by reference to another column, quite a large Grange was formed at this place. The coming of Mr. Jones was unexpected, and sufficient time was not given to notify half of those who had expressed a wish to join. It will meet again to-day three weeks, when no doubt large accessions will be made to it. It is confidently expected that the Grange will number one hundred members in a month.

SOME of the little Radical newspapers in South Alabama are crowding over the immigration of a few Georgia negroes—whispering to keep their courage up as it were. So far five hundred negroes have left the State where one has come in, but we would nevertheless urge our planters to give no employment to Georgia carpet-bag negroes. We do not wish to run the risk of having the Radical party carry Alabama in the next election by the votes of a few Georgia negroes that have been fed and sheltered by Alabama planters. To those disposed to employ such help we would recommend a careful perusal of the fall of the farmer and the serpent.

The Gas Bar of the Oxford *Intelligencer* got him a hobby. He never, never could ride any other sort of a horse. The hobby this time is the repeal of the law compelling County Treasurers to publish semi-annual reports of monies received and paid out by them. As the law in question was passed by a Radical Legislature, we presume nobody will oppose its repeal. We have already said emphatically we should not oppose its repeal, and that the next Legislature, if Democratic, would reform all those Radical publication laws. Any Democratic Legislature since their passage would have done so, if the party had ever had possession of both Houses.—Had not the editor of the *Intelligencer*, then, as well as his attacks upon the humble executors of the law, and save his ammunition for the law making and law repealing power, when that body meets? It would be better. We assure him the question is not a good one to domineer upon. A man cannot domineer well upon a question upon which everybody are agreed. He needs some opponent to stir up his fiery zeal now and then.

Mr. Jones, District Deputy organized a fine Grange at Co-hen, Thursday. He left the same day for Peck's Hill—will publish lists of Officers next week.

The farmers of Calhoun County ought to send to New York and get a lot of English Sparrows. These wonderful little birds multiply sixteen fold every season. One hundred pairs bought now would increase to sixteen hundred by next season; and so on until they numbered millions. They do not eat fruits, but feed on insects entirely, and in the course of a few years would eradicate the cotton worm altogether. It is said a cabin boy brought a pair to Cuba some years ago, and now there are millions of them on the island. They would cost but a trifle. We commend the thought to the members of the County Council at its next meeting.

Among the many questions the Oxford *Intelligencer* man asks himself in order to form a basis, as it were, for his first article last week, is this:

"Why is it the *Intelligencer* gets no more of the legal advertising?"

We answer that one reason why it should get no more, is because it doesn't grind regularly. The law requires that legal advertisements be inserted so many consecutive weeks in a newspaper. Of late the *Intelligencer* has not been issued consecutively, one week after another, and therefore legal advertisements in it would have been worse than worthless. In other words a faulty concern would never do for an official paper. The insertion of legal advertisements in it might open the way to endless litigation and probably the damage of large property interests.

To show the minus of the Radical party in Alabama, it is only necessary to cite the fact, that nearly every Radical paper in the State sided with Gov. Davis in his attempted usurpation in Texas. That was before their Master at Washington had spoken so emphatically. After that they were somewhat like the boy that the calf run over.

The Oxford *Intelligencer* man who has taken charge of our affairs is hard to satisfy. He first brings along his anonymous "scape goat" to prove that we are charging too much and in another article threatens us with the Editorial Association for not charging enough. What shall we do?

President Grant's second epistle to Gov. Davis through his Attorney General Williams effectually squelched that gentleman, and the dispatches of Wednesday tell us that Davis and his crew threw up the sponge on Tuesday. The Democratic officers elect are by this time all installed and Radicalism is dead forever in Texas.

The man who racks his massive brain to make the two small unprinted pages of the Oxford *Intelligencer* brilliant says that "if the present County officials do not use their influence in controlling the public printing, we [he] intend to see who will be next in office."

Inasmuch as he supposes that he carries the voters of Calhoun County in his breeches pocket, he doubtless thinks himself amply able to name the man, but it will be sad to see after the election how enormously he has all along been overrating himself.

Butler in his speech on the repeal of the Salary Grab Bill, in an onslaught upon the press of the country said:

"Having passed that wise, salutary law, that Congress has been assailed by these mud-machines, worked with forty-jacksaw-powers, to howl down every member who stood up in the image of his Maker and remained firm to his conviction of duty. [Applause.]

Nevertheless, notwithstanding, Benjamin "stood up in the image of his Maker," and voted the repeal of "that wise and salutary law." And who got the best of the fight, the mud-machines, or the Beast?

The fellow who does the heavy brain work for two pages of the Oxford *Intelligencer* notices that the recently published Treasurer's Report, (that has caused all this trouble,) shows "nearly five hundred dollars" paid the *Republican*.—What an agency of envious jealousy the little man must have felt while wading through those figures! To relieve his misery we will inform him that those claims paid run through several years, as he could have learned by looking at the books of the Treasurer as he wished others to do. He most probably however preferred to create a wrong impression, as he has no doubt done in some instances by oversteering the expenditures for public printing for the County.

Mr. J. D. Privitt, one the best citizens of Jacksonville, has removed his residence to a point below Oxford. A member of the Town Council, perfect master of his avocation, sober, industrious, upright in all his business relations, denunciations to the core and universally popular and esteemed, his departure from our midst causes universal regret and his loss will be most seriously felt. We congratulate the neighborhood in which he will settle upon the acquisition of so valuable a citizen; and commend him to the esteem of all with whom he may be brought in contact in his new home.

The Oxford *Intelligencer* proposes to publish the Treasurer's Reports free of charge if the officers of the County will furnish them to him. As there will not be another report in six months and as the editor was never known to remain that long at any one business, he is perfectly safe in making such an offer.

Mr. Jones, District Deputy organized a fine Grange at Co-hen, Thursday. He left the same day for Peck's Hill—will publish lists of Officers next week.

Letter from Washington.

[Correspondence Jacksonville Republican.]

Washington January, 20, 1874.

A FUSS IN THE RADICAL FAMILY.

The cohesive power of the party in the ascendancy in the Government is gradually losing its hold. The disappointed aspirants for Chief Justice in the Senate, and their friends, in their opposition to both the nominations of President Grant for this high office, is regarded as the most startling sign of the times, involving as it does a split in the radical party which cannot be healed. Morton is the leader of the opposition in the Senate, and up to this time has been triumphant in defeating the wishes of the President. Conkling, who has been all along considering himself the successor of Grant, as a matter of course, espoused the side of the President, and suffered no less a humiliation than he in the loss of the leadership. He is not near the Presidency now as he was.—Grant to all outward seeming takes the matter coolly, and seems determined to pay his opponents of the "extreme wing" and the recalcitrant carpet-baggers back in their own coin. The recent

REBELLION IN TEXAS

by the carpet-bagger Davis and his crew afforded him an excellent opportunity to play for even, and he high, had full gave the rebels scattered consternation in their ranks. The carpet-baggers of the South are feeling insecure in their places, conscious that they are not the representatives of the true people of the South. Flannigan and Hamilton second Governor Davis' application for troops and urged the President to interfere but he could not see it by the same glasses as Hamilton and his Senators.

Jack Hamilton as is well known, emigrated from Alabama to Texas, and like his former partner Ex-Gov. Smith joined the party of fools and thieves, and on their shoulders rode into the U. S. Senate.

Flannigan is the finest specimen of a back pay grabber in the Senate or House. He affects oratory at times and puts on tragic airs. A few days ago in speaking in opposition to the bill repealing the salary grab; he tragically thrust his hand into his breeches pocket and drew out a handful of greenbacks and flourishing them above his head, frantically exclaimed, that they were his own; that he intended to keep them and would fight before he would give them up. Poor Flannigan, his official days are numbered. A new Senator from Texas, will take his place shortly, and this virulent grabber can retire to private life to gloat over his spoils.

A CHIEF JUSTICE AT LAST.

Williams having been obnoxious to everybody, and rushing having been obnoxious to the Radical party leaders, the President has sent in the name of Morrison R. Waite of Ohio as a proper person to fill the office of Chief Justice. Waite is President of Constitutional Convention of Ohio and a moderate Republican with so pure a character, that his confirmation may be considered a fixed fact.

NO MORE HELP FOR CARPET-BAGGERS.

The following bold declaration is attributed to the President, on apparent good authority. "I begin to think that it is time for the Republican party to unload—there has been too much dead weight carried by it—the success of our arms during the rebellion, and the confidence that the Republican party was strong enough to hold up any burden, have imposed all the disaffection in the Gulf States on the Administration. I am tired of this nonsense. Let Louisiana take care of herself, as Texas will do. I don't want any more about Mississippi State referred to me. This nursing of monstrosities has nearly exhausted the life of the party. I am done with them, and they will have to take care of themselves."

ON DIT.

Cushings commission as Minister to Madrid has not yet been signed and it is possible that the action of the President in withdrawing his name as Chief Justice may induce him to refuse to accept the place. Ex-Governor Parsons, whose fine personal appearance, suavity of manner, large information and above all, fealty to party, eminently fit him for the place, looking from a radical standpoint, is favorably spoken of as most likely to receive the appointment in case Mr. Cushing goes by the board.

WHITE AND PELHAM.

Every day or two some member speaks on the civil rights bill. Butler charged that no member from a Northern State had dared to oppose the bill and that the whole opposition had come from the South. Mr. Hamilton of New Jersey made an able argument in opposition to the bill on last Saturday. Mr. Harris of Georgia, also made a speech on the same day taking the same side of the question. It is understood that White and Pelham two radical members from Alabama, oppose the bill in its present form. White is understood to have opposed a civil rights bill in the Legislature of his State while a member thereof, more than a year ago. It is generally accepted opinion that the feature of the bill admitting negroes to all public schools will be stricken out, as the Legislatures of the States of Virginia and Maryland have declared their intention to abolish the public school system in their respective States should the bill become a law. Other Southern States will follow in the wake of these two, as Southerners are unwilling to have their children sit in school and associate on equal footing with negroes.

THE PRESIDENT'S VOTES.

It is said that the President has declared his intention to veto the bill, repealing the salary grab bill. He certainly could do so with great propriety, as the bill does not repeal that part of the law which increases his salary from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

It is also said that he will veto the civil rights bill should it pass both Houses, in its present form.

A Card to the Public.

For Mr. Borden's information as to the publication of the Treasurer's Report, about which he will find himself to have been unnecessarily exercised, I refer him to page 334, section 117 of Act approved Dec. 31st 1868, which he will find reads as follows:

"That the County Treasurer shall make semi-annual statements to the Court of County Commissioners at its regular sessions, of all monies received and disbursed on account of the County, giving each item of receipts and expenditures, which statement shall be published in the official paper for the County. Any County Treasurer who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than fifty, nor more than one thousand dollars at the discretion of the Court."

I would further say in regard to my accountability as to receipts of monies on behalf of the County, that if at any time a gentleman should apply for license, and I should, upon his promises as such a character as described above, issue the license to him to be paid for in a few days, and he should fail to do so by the time my settlement should be made, that amount would have to be paid out of my own pocket. As to the official paper of the County. With all reasonable men the proximity of the *Republican* to my office, books and papers designate it as the most suitable for my publications.

I am, Fellow-citizens, Your Obedt Servt., JOSUAH DRAPER, Jr., County Treasurer.

OBITUARY.

Death has again invaded our community, and set its seal upon a noble life in the prime and vigor of manhood.

James B. Venable was born in Rutledge County, N. C. on 31st Dec. 1844, and departed this life on the evening of the 22nd inst. at his father's residence. He made a public profession in Christ in 1867 and united with the Jacksonville Baptist Church. During the time of his residence here he thought that Savior who alone can sustain in the day of trial, and give victory in the night of death.

His many good qualities of heart and mind endeared him to his family and won the highest regard of a large circle of friends. He was a loving, dutiful son, tender, affectionate brother, and a highly estimable citizen. Few men possessed gentleness and amiability of character to a higher degree than did the deceased; and this it was that rendered him the object of so great esteem. As his life was quiet, so his death was tranquil. The Lord was good to him, for with no struggle, no pain, but a calm sailing to rest, he left this world.

His loss is sadly felt by the community and a host of friends who deeply sympathize with the bereaved family.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County, Probate Court, Jan. 23rd, 1874.

R. Polman, Ex-Exe.

THIS day came Kelly Jenkins, Adm'r of the will of the said Estate, and filed his statement, accounts and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate. It is ordered by the Court, that the 24th day of February, next, 1874, be appointed as a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. Jan. 24, 1874.—3t.

Guardian Safe.

UNDER and by virtue of an Order of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, the undersigned, as Guardian of Wm. A. Evans, Charles P. Evans, Carrie S. Evans, Thomas M. Evans, Anna E. Evans and Ada F. Evans, will on the 16th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1874, sell for cash to the highest bidder, at the Town of White Plains in said County, the interest of said minors, to-wit: an undivided (1-5) and fifth interest in the following property, to-wit: one hundred and sixty acres of Land lying on Choccolocco creek in Sec. 22, Township 15, Range 9 east, beginning at the north west corner of said section, and running south 31 degrees east one hundred and six 3 poles, thence north 84 degrees east 240 poles, thence north 23 degrees west 106 1/2 poles to section line, thence along said section line to the beginning point. And the north half of north east fourth of section 3, township 15, range 9, all known as the Williamson Farm. And also the same interest in the following TOWN LOTS in the Town of White Plains, to-wit: Lots Nos. 15 and 16, and a lot of Land lying east of Lots 15 and 16 running back to Cottaniqua creek and down said creek to corner of Gold's old ran yard place, thence west to the alley, containing two acres, more or less; and one lot east of Lot No. 10, containing one half acre more or less; and one lot east of Lot No. 11, containing one half acre more or less.

Said sale will be made during the usual hours of sale and purchasers will be required to comply with the terms of sale at once.

B. S. EVINS, Guardian, &c. Jan. 24, 1874.—4t.

N. F. WRIGHT, House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER.

IS now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as painting Houses, Signs, Buggies, Carriages and every variety of vehicles. Prompt attention given and work guaranteed.

Jan. 24, 1874.—4t.

Manhood: How Lost. How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of "Manhood: How Lost. How Restored. A Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SEMINAL LOSS, or Sexual Weakness, (voluntary and involuntary) Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Emphysema and Piles, induced by self-indulgence and sexual extravagance.

Price in a sealed envelope only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable treatise, clearly demonstrates, in a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine, the application of the knife, or pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postage paid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers.

Premium Chromo. Garden & Flower Seeds.

Before ordering elsewhere send for Catalogue, which is low ready and will be mailed gratis on application.

"The Little Florist," a beautiful Parlor Picture—pronounced by judges a success, is now sent free to all who have us with orders to the amount of five dollars.

CHASE BROTHERS & WOODWARD, Seed-men, Rochester, N. Y. Jan. 24, 1874.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Work.

Water Plumbing done with dispatch, and all kinds of Repairing—positively for CASH and nothing else.

W. W. NESBIT. Jacksonville, Jan. 3, 1874.—4t.

Wood and Blacksmith Shop.

For cash only or its equivalent.

Those indebted for work heretofore done, must pay up their old accounts before making new ones. Work as usual with hereafter executed faithfully and promptly, at the same place, and on the same reasonable terms.

The cash system having been generally adopted, I am compelled to conform to it, and those indebted must positively pay up, if they wish to save cost.

L. A. WEAVER. Jacksonville, Jan. 3, 1874.—3t.

\$25,000 In Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds & Silver-ware.

THE richest stock ever brought to Rome.—All new and beautiful patterns—and must be sold.

Sold by JOS. E. VEAL, Jeweller, Rome, Ga. Dec. 27, 1873.—4t.

Lumber! Lumber!!

HAVING moved my Mill from Silver Run, I am now prepared to fill all orders for Lumber at short notice, at one dollar per hundred feet on all under 25 feet long, 25 per cent. added for every 5 feet over 25 in length.

My Mill is situated one mile from Weaver's Station and five miles from Jacksonville. Address C. W. WOOD, Weaver's Station, Calhoun Co. Ala. O-p 25, 1873.—ly.

Brick Work & Plastering.

The undersigned is prepared to execute in the neatest, most durable and workmanlike style, every description of Brick work and Plastering. Any one desiring such work can apply in person or address E. B. JOHNS, Oxford, Ala. Aug. 9, 1873.—Gm.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

The undersigned takes pleasure in notifying his friends and the

PUBLIC GENERALLY,

That he has opened the Stables formerly known as the Privet Stables.

HE IS PREPARED TO HIRE Hacks, Wagons, Buggies and Horses at the following schedule of prices:

Two-horse hack and driver per day \$6.00
Two-horse wagon and driver " " 5.00
Buggy and horse " " 3.00
Single buggy " " 2.00
Single horse " " 2.00

He will also feed and take care of stock, charges to be paid when the stock is taken from the stable. Terms cash only.

RICHARD WEAVER. Nov. 72—ly.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

University of Louisville, Kentucky.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Cor. Eighth & Chestnut Sts.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

Faculties.—G. W. Bayless, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery. J. M. Bodine, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dissection. L. P. Vandell, Jr., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine. E. R. Palmer, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Histology. T. S. Bell, M. D., Professor of Science and Practice of Med. and Public Hygiene. John E. Grove, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Dis. of Women and Children. J. W. Holland, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology. D. W. Vandell, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery. R. O. Cowling, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Fees.—Professors' Tickets, in full, \$50.00; Demonstrators' Tickets, \$30.00; Matriculation Fee, \$5.00; Graduation Fee, \$5.00; Hospital Ticket, (required by the city) \$5.00.

The regular session will commence on the first Monday in October, and continue until the 1st of March. A preliminary course of Lectures, free to all students, will commence on the second Monday in September, and continue till the opening of the regular term.

For the Annual Circular, containing full particulars, address E. R. PALMER, M. D., Sec'y of Faculty. July 26 '73—ly.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

I Alexander Woods, Judge of the Court of Probate in and for said County, hereby certify, that the foregoing embraces a true list of License issued by me, No. 94 to 100 inclusive, from 1st October, to 31st Dec. 1873.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. Jan. 10, 1873.—1t.

Notice to Creditors.

Rachael Hollingsworth, dec. Estate of. Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned on the 29th day of December, 1873, by the Hon. Alex. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH, HANNAH E. TURNER, Adm'r and Adm'x of said estate. Jan. 3, 1874.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Probate Court, 2d Jan., 1874. Estate of Wm. Miller, dec.

THIS day came John M

Will Farming Pay?
The Montgomery Journal says: A letter from Columbia, Henry county, contains the following answer to this question:
Mr. Williams Wood, who is engaged in mercantile business that requires most of his time, has a small farm of poor land that was thought to be worn out twenty-five years ago, but by good tillage and manuring he has made the following crop this year: 70 acres in cotton made 32 bales, weighing 500 lbs each; he had ten bales by the first of September in market; he had all his cotton out by the first of November, and sold most of it for good prices before the crash. Forty acres in corn made 890 bushels closely measured, 10,000 lbs. of fodder, 8 barrels of syrup, 309 bushels of potatoes, sold \$300 worth of oats last summer; has 100 bushels of seed oats to sell, and sold 50 bushels of seed peas, besides having ground peas enough to fatten 2,500 pounds of pork. This crop was made with three mules and five regular hands. So you see what can be done when a man knows his business.
We give this example of success as pertinent to these times. Farming does pay to those who understand their business, and who give it the requisite attention. Let our farmers and planters follow the example. Let them plant sufficient corn, potatoes, oats, and peas for their own use, and cultivate cotton for their money crop, and they will always get better prices, make more money, and have an abundance to eat and to spare.

A Noble Resolution.
The ladies of Orville Grange No. 226, have adopted a resolution which should meet with universal approval. The time for butterfly ladies has passed. Sensible men will not want wives of that kind. Hence the necessity for such resolves as this:

Whereas, the Sisters of this Grange feel that these times of pressure and embarrassment are weighing heavily upon our husbands and sons, and that it is our duty to share their burdens with them as far as possible, we do therefore resolve, that we will use every possible retrenchment in our household matters, such as doing without servants as far as in our power, and denying ourselves all table luxuries except such as we can raise or make at home; that we will purchase no costly or extravagant apparel; and that we will encourage the young men to look upon labor as ennobling, and instruct the girls in the performance of all domestic duties with neatness and dispatch.

MILLWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 17.
Bob Turner, of Potosi, Grant County, Wisconsin, has been arrested for the murder of his brother Albert. Inquest which has just been concluded revealed that the murdered man was killed with an axe, his head being nearly severed from his body as he was coming out of a Mineral hole in which he had been at work. He fell back speechless and never moved. The murderer then called to another brother who was in an adjoining shaft, and this brother named Newton commenced climbing out. When he reached the surface he saw the body of his murdered brother Albert and was about to run when Bob seized him and shoving the bloody axe threatened to kill him instantly unless he would swear to assist in putting the body away and preserve silence. To this Newton assented to but at first opportunity he escaped and went to Potosi, and gave the alarm, and the murderer fled to Lancaster. He was pursued and arrested and lodged in prison where he attempted the life of his keeper. It has just come to light that a boy named Neely was murdered by Turner near California on December twenty-third, his neck being nearly severed from his body by an axe. Several other mysterious murders having taken place in localities in which Turner had been, Marshall Bennett visited the prisoner and asked him to confess if he had any hand in them. He finally confessed that he remembered of killing two men, one a stranger who he had encountered in a deep ravine at the black of poor farm and thereupon attacked and murdered him hiding his body. The other man he met on the road to Muskado where he was going to get work. He says that the latter made threatening gestures and he feared he was going to take his life, so he closed with him and with a four pound weight which he carried in his pocket struck him two blows over the eyes smacking in his skull and killing him instantly. He dragged the body into the bushes and secreted it. Now that he has confessed he delights to talk of the many persons that he has killed. He gloats over the skill with which he has concealed their bodies and declares that if they were got together there would be nearly forty of them.

Some idea of the number of pigeons roosted this fall near the town of Talladega may be inferred from the fact that 30 tons of manure if the Reporter is correct have been taken from the spot by the thrifty planters of the vicinity.

GOVERNMENT EQUIPAGE.
Mr. WILLIAMS pleaded "the custom of the trade" by way of demurrer to the charge that his wife's private equipage was maintained at the public cost. If the custom were shown it would still be a custom so corrupt that a man fit to sit on the bench of the Supreme Court would have horned it and himself in the breach of it. But it is not yet shown to be a custom, and various persons have exhibited a curiosity to ascertain the validity of Mr. WILLIAMS's excuse from Mr. WILLIAMS's own point of view. This curiosity may be entertained with impunity in some quarters, but in Congress it is snubbed as impertinent. Mr. SMALL, an inquisitive Yankee Representative, has asked leave to offer "a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire" whether the public needs as many horses as the public keeps and pays for in the District of Columbia; and Mr. SMALL has been promptly set upon by BUTLER with an objection. The humane heart feels for SMALL thus feeling for information which the public records ought to supply and do not except nebulousness under the heading of "miscellaneous." But Mr. BUTLER evidently does not. Mr. BUTLER told everybody in MASSACHUSETTS last summer that the President was his friend, and partly proved it. Mr. BUTLER clearly means to pay for the President's friendship. There was a party once in the House of Commons under the ministry of BUTE who called themselves "the King's friends," and who earned historical infamy by helping to suppress every inquiry into the conduct of the King and the King's favorites. If we are to have a party of the President's friends, there are not lacking leaders for it in both houses of Congress. Whatever Mr. BUTLER's military capacity, he is qualified to shine as a commandant of the household troops.—N. Y. World.

High Time to Organize.
The present is destined to be a memorable and important year in the political history of Alabama. A great battle is to be waged with the powers of Radicalism for the political redemption of the State. At present, it is ruled and ruled by men who are not the representatives of the will, the intelligence or the property of our people. They are the imbeciles and the apostates, who have deserted their race and clung for self and power, and gained their present positions by the sagacity of the ignorant and impudent us, who compose the rank and file of the Radical party. Their rule is an offence to decency and justice. The perpetration of their rule would be a dire calamity to the people of the State. Their highest and best interests demand that rule should be broken up in Alabama.
Fortunately the white people of the State possess the power, if they will but exert the will, to redeem it from the abominations of Radical rule.
But organization is necessary to accomplish that result, and it is high time to organize the Democratic forces for the impending conflict.
We fling our own banner to the breeze, and inscribe upon its folds as our canvass motto, "the rule of the white race in Alabama for the sake of the best interests of both races in the State."—Tusculum Times.

How it Struck Him.
The editor of the Brunswicker has been to hear Phoebe Gonzales lecture, and this is what he thinks of it. "One illustration struck us as peculiarly apt and happy. She said the once saw a horse in a treadmill—one of those infernal arrangements for sawing wood, in which the poor animal is compelled to climb up an inclined plane, toiling ceaselessly in one spot, for the benefit of a hard master. She yearned to bear away the bars from that horse, and let him out to kick and grunt. Such she said was the condition of women at the present day, an aimless, thankless struggle for the tyrant man. As the fair speaker grew eloquent, on this theme she drew every heart in the audience insensibly toward her, and there was not a man amongst the listeners but felt like rising in his might, tearing down the bars of oppression that hedge in woman, and saying, 'Go, God bless you; Go, and kick and grunt.'

"Doctor," said an old lady, the other day to her family physician, "Kin you tell me how it is that some folks are born dumb?" "Why then, certainly madam," replied the doctor, "it is owing to the fact that they come into the world without the power of speech." "Lar, me remarked the old lady. "Now just see what it is to have physic education? I've axed my old man a hundred times that are same thing and all that I could ever get out of him was, kase they is!"

The negroes still continue to leave West Alabama by the train. That is a heavy commentary on their own (and their party's) capacity to govern. Financial distresses almost always arise out of bad government.—Mont. Adv.

Cromwell's Dispersion of the Rump Parliament.
We copy from the old work now before us, says the Savannah News, for the benefit of such readers as have not yet seen it, the famous proclamation of Oliver Cromwell dissolving the Rump Parliament. It is a masterpiece of terse and vigorous utterance—highly appreciated, as it was, by corresponding action. If Old Noll had been addressing the Credit Mobiliers and salary grabbers of the Forty-second Congress he could not have spoken more appropriately: THE INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE "RUMP."
"It is time for me to put an end to your setting in this place, which you have dishonored by your conduct of all virtue and defiled by your practices of every vice. Ye are a fractions crew, and enemies to all good government. Ye are a pack of mercenary wretches, and would, like Isaac, sell your country for a mess of pottage, and like Judah, destroy your God for a few pieces of silver. Is there a single virtue now remaining among you? Is there one vice you do not possess? Ye have no more religion than my horse. God is your God. Which of you has not lusted after your own conscience for bribes? Is there a man among you that has the least care for the commonwealth? Ye sordid prostitutes have you not defiled the sacred place, and turned the Lord's temple into a den of thieves? By your immoral principles and wicked practices, ye have grown intolerably odious to a whole nation. You who are departed here by the people to get their grievances reversed, are yourselves become the greatest grievances. Your country, therefore, calls on me to clean this Augean stable by putting a final period to your impudent proceedings in this house and which, by God's help and the strength he has given me, I intend to do. I demand of you, therefore, upon the peril of your lives, to depart immediately out of this place. Go—Make haste! Ye venal slaves, begone! Take away that shining bauble there, the speaker's unce, and look up the doors."

A Contemptible Scheme.
Judge BUTLER'S enemies are implacable. They have offered a bill in Congress to divide Alabama into five districts of the federal court. For 4 of these districts a judge is to be appointed. In the case of the fifth district, however, no judge is to be appointed. The fifth district is composed of Henry county. Judge BUTLER is to continue his dispensation of justice. Of course this is the profoundly wise work of that eminent statesman Suter SPENCER. This is the exact language of the Register is applicable here as well as elsewhere. Do the city papers say anything in regard to your own county? Nothing. Do they contain notices of your schools, churches, meetings, improvements, and hundreds of other good and useful matters of interest, which your papers publish without pay? Not an item! Do they ever say a word calculated to draw attention to your county and its numerous thriving towns, and aid in their progress and advancement? No, and yet there are men who take such contracted views of this matter, that unless they are getting as many square inches of reading matter in their own paper as they do in a city paper, they think they are not getting the worth of their money. This reminds us of the person who took the largest pair of boots in the box, simply because they cost the same as a pair much smaller that fitted him.

TELEGRAMS.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.
The Attorney-General, this afternoon, sent the following telegram to Gov. Davis, of Texas, in response to his second call for military assistance:
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17, 1874.
To Governor E. J. Davis, Austin Texas:
Your telegram stating that, according to the Constitution of Texas, you were Governor until the 28th day of April, and that Hon. Richard Coke has been inaugurated and will attempt to seize the Governor's office and buildings, and call upon the President for military assistance has been referred by him to me for answer, and I am instructed to say that, after considering the fourth section of article four of the Constitution of Texas, providing that the Governor shall hold his office for the term of four years from the time of his installation, under which you claim, and section three of election declaration attached to said Constitution, under which you were chosen and which provides that the State shall hold their respective offices for the term of years prescribed by the Constitution, beginning from the day of election under which the Governor elect claims the office, and more than four years having expired since your election, he is of the opinion that your right to hold the office of Governor at this time is at least so doubtful that he does not feel warranted in turning the United States troops over to you in holding forth your present position, and he therefore declines to comply with your request.
GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 17.

This evening a posse of Travis riflemen, armed with the State Armory. Each member tells his acquaintances that Mayor Wheeler had been arrested by radical negroes numbering from forty to 200. Long roll was beaten and a call made for reinforcements to rescue the Mayor. As if by inspiration from every direction came men on foot and horseback with such as could be got. Among them were several whose white locks indicated that they had seen service under the Texas Republic.
The crowd continued to increase until the streets were filled when the Mayor arrived having been released. Gov. Davis stated to Sheriff Leimpreman that the arrest was without authority. One company was immediately raised and placed under command of the Mayor, marched to the capitol and it offered its services to Acting General Steel of San Antonio.
Later—All the troops on both sides have been disbanded and there is much rejoicing.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, Jan. 17.
The old barracks on parliament ground here are occupied by the Pacific Railway Company, as the offices were totally destroyed by fire this evening. All plans and notes connected with the Pacific surveys are burned. Loss will exceed \$1,000,000.

NEW HACK LINE
Between Jacksonville & Gadsden.
Mails now carried between Jacksonville and Gadsden daily. Passengers will be charged \$2. Heavy baggage extra charge. Leave each place every morning at 8 o'clock and arrive at half past one P. M.
DOUTHITT & BRADLEY.
Jan. 3, 1874—11.
James Isbell, R. H. Isbell, W. P. Armstrong, Late Pres't City Nat. Bank, Selma, Ala. Pres't City Nat. Bank, Selma, Ala.

ISBELL & CO.,
Bankers,
TALLADEGA, ALA.
Exchanges Drawn, Deposits Received and Paid Out Free of Charge, and Business Transacted in every respect the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Oct. 23, 1873—11.

W. D. HOYT & CO.,
Druggists.
HEADQUARTERS FOR PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 Pounds in Store.

We have in Store the Largest and most complete stock in the Southern States, at prices to compare with any other market, the following:
WHITE LEAD, best brands.
PAINTS AND COLORS, dry and in oil.
VARNISHES AND OILS, boiled and raw.
WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY.
BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, &c., &c., &c.
MIXED PAINTS, ALL SHADES AND COLORS.

W. D. HOYT & CO.,
Broad Street,
ROME, GA.
Apr 73—11.

OXFORD NEWS ITEMS.
BULLARD & ROOT,
(SUCCESSORS TO DR. J. WATKINS.)
OXFORD, Ala.
DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals;
Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes,
Combs, &c. Fancy Articles.
Perfumery.

Pure BRANDIES, WINES and LIQUORS for medicinal purposes, always on hand.
To consumers and Merchants in the Country we would say, that we are prepared to Wholesale OILS, TOBACCO, SOAPS and GARDEN SEEDS, ONION SETS, POTATOES, &c. as Cheap as any one in this section of the country. Goods warranted to give satisfaction. GIVE US A CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
P. S. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded day and night.
Oxford, Ala., January 1st, 1874—11.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATHS
No. 9 Marietta Street, ATLANTA, GA.
DEALERS IN

RANGES, STOVES, FURNACES and Grates, Slate and Marbleized Iron Mantels, Tinners' Trimmings, Steam and Gas Fittings, Steam Whistles, Gauges, Globe Valves, and Oil Cups.
WROUGHT IRON PIPE FOR
Steam, Gas and Water.
Lift and Force Pumps, Rubber Hose, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Sheet Lead, Copper, Zinc, &c.
The Largest Assortments of Gas Fixtures in the South, consisting of

Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, Ball Lights,
Expendable Lights, Etc.,
And a Superior Supply of Plumbers' Brass Goods, Wash Basins, Marble Slabs, Water Closets, &c., kept constantly on hand. Also,
Practical Plumbers Steam and Gas Fitters and
Manufacturers

of the Celebrated Concrete Sewer Pipe, from four to twenty-eight inches diameter. THE MANUFACTURE of Galvanized Sheet Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Door Heads, &c., made a specialty. CONTRACTORS for Tin and Iron Roofing. Agents for Knowles' Steam Pump.

BUY HUNNICUTT AND BELLINGRATHS' COLUMBIA COOK STOVES.
THE VERY BEST BAKING STOVE IN THE MARKET.
March 15, 1873—11

J. J. Cohen,
THE MOBILE LIFE INSURANCE CO.
This first class Southern Company is a grand success. It has issued over One thousand policies during the past year. It was organized by the leading business men in the State with the view of stopping the flow of money to Northern Insurance Companies. It has succeeded wonderfully. Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars have been kept in this State that would have otherwise been sent out.
ITS CAPITAL, \$300,000
Is securely invested, and its accumulations are all kept in our midst, thereby enhancing the value of our property and developing our resources. Every Alabamian should insure in this safe, home company.
I. Because every dollar is kept in our State instead of being sent out.
II. It is economically and prudently managed.
III. Its managers are gentlemen whom we all know—and whom we can trust; they are well and favorably known throughout the South.
The Gadsden, board Col. Kyle, President, has directors in Gadsden and Jacksonville.
R. O. RANDALL,
Manager of Agencies—
L. W. Grant and J. M. Carroll,
Directors in Jacksonville.

BOOTS & SHOES.
This undersigned has now on hand, a portion of which has been recently received, a fine assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, made to order. His saleroom and shop is on Depot street, where he also manufactures work of any quality or style desired. All articles sold by him, whether manufactured by himself or ordered, warranted. Satisfaction as to style, quality and prices, guaranteed to all who may give him a call.
D. C. TURNER.
Jacksonville, Sep. 27, 1873—6m.

ISBELL & CO.,
Bankers,
TALLADEGA, ALA.
Exchanges Drawn, Deposits Received and Paid Out Free of Charge, and Business Transacted in every respect the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Oct. 23, 1873—11.

JUST IN MARKET.


We are now receiving the heaviest stock of Fall **ROOTS & SHOES** we ever had. These Goods were bought low, and will be sold low. We guarantee to duplicate any New York or Boston bill. Merchants will do well to call on us. Heavy Kip Boots at \$16. Brogans & double sole 1.35 to 1.70. Women leather line ankle sole Boots, 1.00—every thing in proportion.
Aug. 16, 1873.
M. F. GOVAN & CO., Rome, Ga.

T. L. & E. G. Robertson,
Druggists and Apothecaries,
OXFORD, ALA.
KEEP constantly on hand a large stock of PURE DRUGS and CHEMICALS, together with a great variety of STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES. Also PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY &c. GIVE us a call in person or by order. We Guarantee Satisfaction. Physicians supplied at a very short advance on New York Prices.
June 26—11.

At the Same Old Place.
ED. L. WOODWARD,
AT E. L. WOODWARD'S OLD STAND.
IS now offering for sale CHEAP for CASH,

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Candles,
Pepper, Spice, &c.
Hats, Domestics, Osnabergs, &c.
I will have now on hand & in store, JEANS, TWEEDS, LIN SEYS, GINGHAMS, LINENS, DELAINES, CAMBRICS, FLANNELS, TICKINGS, BUTTONS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES HOSE, &c., all of which I will offer at low prices for Cash.

ED. L. WOODWARD.
Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 20, 1873.

HOWARD
Lime and Cement Works,
KINGSTON, GA.
THE LIME made at these works is equal for all Agricultural and Mechanical purposes, to any offered for sale.
On the Western and Atlantic Railroad.
one and a fourth miles north of Kingston, Hartwood County, Ga., and being amply supplied with native material of best quality, offers superior inducements to dealers in Lime and Cement.
Orders solicited. Address **GEORGE H. WARREN, Kingston, Ga.**
September 6, 1873—11.

"CASH" STORE.
W. T. & C. S. ALEXANDER,
WEST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,
Jacksonville, Ala.
Sells only for "CASH." Keeps the best articles, and sells them cheaper than ever before. Go and see their well assorted stock of
Dry Goods,
Boots & Shoes,
Hats, Caps,
Hardware, Crockery,
Cigars and Tobacco.
When you want to buy, don't fail to see them.
Mr. C. S. ALEXANDER, who has charge of the Store, will always be glad to welcome his old friends in to see their well assorted stock. Give us a call.
Oct. 18, 1873—11.

New Books and Fancy Articles
FOR THE
HOLIDAY TRADE.
H. A. SMITH
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.
113 Broad Street,
Rome, Ga.
HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid line of "Christmas and Holiday" GOODS, bought for CASH at PANIC PRICES, and will be sold for a very small Advance for Cash.
Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph Albums, Gift and Juvenile Books, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, China, Bohemian and Glass Vases; Toilet Sets, Card Cases, Brackets, China, Tin and Rubber Toys, Games and many novelties of the season too tedious to mention.
300 beautiful Paintings and Chromos at Half the usual prices, ranging from 10 cents to \$45.00 each.
PIANOS, Organ, Music Boxes, Sheet Music, Violin and Guitar Strings, etc.
1,000 Copies "Bill Arp's New Book Peacock Papers" Copies mailed to any address \$1.50 post paid. The trade furnished at New York wholesale prices.

M. T. MOODY,
SUCCESSOR TO R. B. SLIMS,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints,
Oils, Varnishes; Window Glass,
Putty, Dyes and Dye Stuffs.
AND DRUGGIST'S ARTICLES GENERALLY.
H. A. SMITH purchased the stock of R. B. Slims, and having marked down the prices before offered in this market; in order to make room for his large stock of New and Fresh Drugs and Medicines. The attention of cash buyers solicited.
M. T. MOODY.
Cross Plains, Ala. December 13, 1873.—6m.

BOOTS & SHOES.
This undersigned has now on hand, a portion of which has been recently received, a fine assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, made to order. His saleroom and shop is on Depot street, where he also manufactures work of any quality or style desired. All articles sold by him, whether manufactured by himself or ordered, warranted. Satisfaction as to style, quality and prices, guaranteed to all who may give him a call.
D. C. TURNER.
Jacksonville, Sep. 27, 1873—6m.

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Bankers,
TALLADEGA, ALA.
Exchanges Drawn, Deposits Received and Paid Out Free of Charge, and Business Transacted in every respect the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Oct. 23, 1873—11.

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Oct. 23, 1873—11.

Jacksonville Republican

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JANUARY 31, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 1920

VOL. 37.

Jacksonville Republican.

ISSUED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY.

DAY MORNING, BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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AMERICAN HOTEL,

WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Has been thoroughly refitted and

renovated, making it one of the best

in North Alabama. Rooms large and

well ventilated. Guests will find a welcome

home in this house. Terms to suit the

times. J. L. WHISENANT, Proprietor.

Dec. 12, 1873—1f.

NEW BRICK HOTEL.

The undersigned is now pre-

pared to accommodate the travel-

ling public.

S. C. KELLY, Prop.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE

Sign of the Horned Horse,

OXFORD ALA.,

S. C. KELLY.

CROSS PLAINS HOUSE

COME ALONG

This House is not quite completed, but

will receive Boarders and the Traveling

public generally.

No rash promises made—come and

see. J. N. HOOD, Prop'r.

June 18—1f.

W. C. LAND.

Watchmaker & Jeweller,

Jacksonville, Ala.

KEEPS fine Gold Jewelry

for Ladies and Gentlemen,

and fine time-keeping

Watches.

Both Gold and Silver. Also, Gold and

Silver Chains for Ladies and Gentle-

men. Gold Pens, Spectacles and Sil-

ver Trunkets, as a specialty. Also fine

Albion Ware for the Table—Cups, Gob-

lets, Spoons, Forks and Knives. A good

assortment of Marine Lever Family Clocks

and time pieces.

P. S. WATCHES REPAIRED in the

best manner, and every material kept on

hand for repair with dispatch.

Jan. 11, 1873—1f.

Pianos and

Organs off

"CHICKERING," "Steinway,"

"Jesse," and other celebrated makers;

also the light running

"Sewing Machine," for cash, or on

easy monthly payments.

Send for catalogue to

T. E. HANBURY, Gen'l Ag't

Box 127, Dalton, Ga.

Mrs. M. E. ROWLAND, Agent for

Calhoun County. Nov. 22, '73.

J. S. KELLY,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

O. D. ALABAMA.

Courts held

the first Monday in each

month, except

December and June, in

his Court is held on the

first Tuesdays.

July 16, 1873.

Southern & Acclimated

FRUIT TREES,

At Talladega Nurseries.

We can furnish No. 1, Ap-

ple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cher-

ry, Apricot and Nectarine

Trees. Raspberries, Strawberries, Roses,

Hedge plants. Evergreen Deodars, trees

and Shrubs. Apples and other trees No.

\$15.00 per ft. Strawberries, Nelson's Albu-

querque and Downing the most productive and

profitable \$1.00 per bu., \$6.00 per M.

Other products at corresponding rates.

Apply for Catalogue.

R. R. HUNLEY, Talladega, Ala.

Nov. 15—6m

If I should die to-night.

If I should die to-night,

My friends would look upon my quiet face

Before they laid it in its quiet resting place;

And deem that death hath left it almost fair;

And lay down with a smile upon my hair.

And fold my hands with tender fondness;

And fold my hands with a lingering caress;

And fold my hands with a loving embrace;

Poor hands! so empty and so cold to-night!

If I should die to-night,

My friends would call to mind, with loving

thought,

Some kindly deed they had not done to-

night, some gentle words they had not said;

Some words which the willing feet had sped;

Some words which the willing feet had sped;

The memory of my selfishness and pride;

My hasty words would all be put aside,

And so I should be loved and mourned to-

night!

If I should die to-night,

Even hearts estranged would turn once

more to me,

Recalling other days more fondly,

The eyes that shone with sweetened glance,

Would look upon me as of yore perchance,

And soften in the old, familiar way,

For who could war with dumb, unconscious

clay?

So I might rest, forgiven of all, to-night.

O, friends, I pray to-night,

Keep not your kisses for my dead, cold brow!

The way is lonely; let me feel them now!

Thy gentle hand, my hand I travel worn;

My faltering feet are marked with many a

thorn.

Forgive, O, hearts estranged, forgive I plead!

When dreamless rest is mine, I shall not need

The tenderness for which I long to-night.

[Written for the Jacksonville Republican.]

A Strange Eventful History.

By an Ex-C. S. OFFICER.

Since time has thrown a halo of romance

around the events of the Confederate War,

and so many of the incidents of that

struggle have become so familiar to the

people of this country, that it is not

surprising that many of the incidents of

that war have become so familiar to the

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character I had not suspected. His eyes

sparkled; his lips compressed until they

became as hard and as white as alaba-

ster.

"I will be as false a friend as he," he

said in a hoarse whisper, "I will out-

bid him yet."

The cunning malignity with which he

said this last made me start and look at

him. As if ashamed of his vehemence,

he recovered himself under my gaze, and

affected a carelessness that hid his con-

trasted with his demeanor but a moment be-

fore, turned the conversation to an-

other channel.

As the time drew near for our de-

parture, I saw less and less of him. The

wily Graham, too penetrating for him,

had soon discovered that his secret was

out, and that he must fight an open bat-

tle for the hand he prized, and so each

man went on his own quest for the pro-

secution of his suit to give attention to any

one other than Mary Y.

The evening of the last day before our

departure came. I sat up and waited un-

til near 12 o'clock for the return of the

man who had gone for a farewell interview

with Mary. He came in looking dispir-

ited and haggard. The experience of the

last two weeks had told wonderfully

upon him, but that night he looked as

if six months of such experience had

been added to his life. He said not a

word.

Affecting a gaiety I did not feel, for

my heart was full when I observed

him first enter the room, I said,

"Well old fellow, come, hasten and

recite to your affectionate friend the good

news—when is Mary Y. to become Mrs.

Rogers?"

"No," he said, "I am almost desper-

ately in love with her, but she is so

distant as ever. That cursed

Graham is ever present to thwart me. I

could gain no private interview with

Robt. Toombs has made a characteristic speech in Georgia. He wants a new constitution for that State in place of the one made by "Yankees, negroes and thieves."

services worth to him an hundred
of the amount you get, do so. Strive
to elevate labor; by being faithful, so
that he who once employs you, will find
it his interest to retain and trust you."

—

Bring out your anonymous "middle
man," Mr. Borden, and let the County
know who he is. The few gentlemen
of Oxford who know you did not "fabri-
cate" the letter ought not to be the only
suffered persons.

General SPINNER.—The announcement is made in our local columns this morning that General F. E. Spinner, commander of the United States, is in the hands of General Spinner. We held this man in a responsible position under the administration, and has performed his duties so faithfully and so well that he will continue to fill it until he dies or retires. He has earned the appropriate sobriquet of "Old honesty," from the integrity which has characterized his management of the affairs of his department. Ill health has compelled a visit to Florida and he takes our city en route to the Land of Flowers.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel*, 13th.

William Cook sen; also one in favor
 of the State of Alabama and against Wil-
 liam Cook jr. William Cook sen and
 William Cook jr. I will proceed to sell all William
 Cook's interest in the following described
 property, to-wit: the south half of north
 fourth, east fourth fourth of south east
 fourth, east fourth fourth of south fourth
 fourth, south east fourth fourth of south
 fourth, township 12, range 8, south
 fourth of north fourth fourth, section 6, town-
 ship 13, range 8—250 two hundred and
 fifty acres more or less, lying in Culberson
 county Alabama—sale before the Courtouse
 of the first Monday of Jacksonville, for cash,
 to the highest bidder, on the 1st of March, 1871—this
 day the 20th, 1871.

Q. P. READ, Sheriff.

CKSONVILLE - - ALA.
Feb 25 1871-1y.

A. WOODS, Judge of
 Probate c.

E. R. PALMER, M. D., Sec'y of Faculty.
July 26 '73—1y

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CUBA.
The Spaniards Badly Whipped—
Forced Loans—Insults to our flag.
New York, January 22.—A Havana dispatch says, according to the Spanish official reports, in the engagement at Los Melones, near Camaguary, 600 troops under Colonel Espada met 1,800 insurgents, and after a severe fight of six hours and a half, the Spaniards retreated, having four officers and fifty privates wounded, and Espada having his nose shot off. Private Cuban advices say Espada had 1,200 men, only 200 of whom escaped death, wounds or capture. Foreigners will pay their quota of the forced loan of thirty millions because their business depends upon the payment. The quota of some will amount to from \$5,000 to \$50,000. It is understood that ten thousand of the amount goes to pay soldiers.

As the United States Worcester sailed from Havana with the band playing a rabble gathered on the wharf and hissed as the vessel was dropping her flag to Moro Castle and the Spanish war vessels.

Havana, January 22.—The Captain-General has asked for additional reinforcements from Spain.

The Enormous Interest Paid by Government to National Banks.

The Treasury Report shows that the Treasurer holds in trust for national banks over three hundred and ninety-three million dollars to secure circulation. The Government pays on this to the national banks nearly twenty-four million dollars a year interest, at six per cent, although it gives back to the banks in their own currency over three hundred and forty-eight million to invest and make interest on over again. These favored institutions, in fact, have ninety per cent of their capital in their hands to use, and yet receive from the Government six per cent upon that capital. Mr. Richardson wants money and proposes to tax commerce and the necessities of life to obtain it. If he will propose to sweep away the national bank circulation and make all our currency of one denomination, legal tender, he will save nearly twenty-four million dollars now given as bonus to the national banks and be just so much richer without taxing the people at all.

Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad to be sold by order of the United States Court.

We are indebted to a legal gentleman, just returned from Mobile, for the following facts in relation to the decree of Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, ordering a sale of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad:

On the 23d instant, the Circuit Court of the United States at Mobile, Judge Woods presiding, rendered a decree in the well known case of the trustees of the first mortgage bondholders of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad company against said company and various other defendants—it being the same case in which Judge Bradley some time ago appointed receivers, and authorized them to issue certificates of indebtedness, &c. The substance of the decree may be briefly stated as follows:

1. The railroad and other property shall be sold on the first Monday of May next, by the clerk and marshal of the court, if as much as five millions two hundred and twenty thousand dollars shall be bid, and two hundred thousand dollars thereof paid down in cash at the close of the bidding, which last named sum is to be forfeited if the purchasers fails to pay the balance of the bid as directed by the court.

2. The proceeds of the sale shall be paid in the following order: 1. To the expenses of the litigation. 2. To bona fide holders of the receivers certificates. 3. To the bona fide holders of first mortgage bonds which were bona fide issued. 4. The residue, if any, is to be paid to such claimants and creditors as the court may hereafter determine.

3. Gen. Burke is appointed special master to ascertain and report who are such holders of certificates as are embraced in class numbered two in the next preceding paragraph, and who are such holders of first mortgage bonds as are embraced in class numbered three in the next preceding paragraph, the accounts and proceedings of the receivers, &c. &c. And he is ordered to report before the sale of the property.

4. The last paragraph of the decree secures to the holders of certificates on first mortgage bonds, the right to buy the property from the State of Alabama at any time before sale under the decree; and provides, that in case of such purchase, the sale under the decree shall be stayed, and such purchase shall be reported to the court. This last paragraph (we are informed) was incorporated into the decree upon the suggestion of Judge Rice made in open court and in writing immediately after Judge Woods had delivered his opinion, and whilst the details of the decree were by Judge Wood's permission, thrown open for suggestion from all who desired to make suggestions.

Charles Wallace, a second mortgage bondholder, in behalf of himself and others of his class, had filed a cross bill in this cause, pre-

sending very grave questions, such as the following: whether the company ever was a corporation of Alabama; whether the first mortgage bondholders had not, by their own conduct, in taking those bonds only after procuring a contract with the company subsequent to the endorsement of the State, to pay the bonds in coined money of the United States, discharged the State as endorser, and postponed themselves to the second mortgage bondholders. Judge Woods decided these questions against Wallace; and his solicitors, for him, took an appeal from the entire decree on the original and cross bill, to the Supreme Court of the United States and on his giving bond in the sum fixed by Judge Woods, to be approved by the clerk in sixty days, his appeal will have the effect of a supersedeas of the decree and of the execution thereof.—*State Journal.*

A Local Knowledge of Farming.

There are truths that apply to all soils. But there are also truths—and there are many—that apply only to localities, and these differ according to the locality.—Hence book knowledge has only a general application. There must be a knowledge of the particular soil worked.

This can only be acquired by practice—by working the soil and noting its effects. Analysis will acquaint us with the material of which the soil is composed. Yet there is something beside this that is important: some of this is known, and some is entirely in the dark. Who knows, for instance what causes the superior quality of tobacco raised in some soil apparently the same as the contiguous land, which produces an inferior kind? This is common in the Island of Cuba, where our best tobacco is grown; also an inferior quality. So, eminently with grapes. The same grape grows much better in some sections—this often independent of this climate. The grape [some sorts] will also grow thrifty but bear little in some sections; in others do remarkably well and uniformly well, improving the quality. There is some element unknown, that has an effect. All this, and much more that might be said on this head, shows that a soil, in order to know its capacity, must be tested.—Hence a local knowledge of farming is indispensable to success. Books point only in a general way. A complete science of agriculture requires a knowledge of the localities, as science is the result of knowledge. It will therefore be seen how much there is to do for the farmer; he must rely upon himself, see and note accurately. I have seen this beautifully illustrated in cases that I know of. Only the best farmers; and these not necessarily the best educated but always, and necessarily those having the best acquaintance with their soil.—The two, a local and a general knowledge, combined, are the highest requisite.—Then thorough work, and success is assured, making farming a safe, a profitable thing, as well as a very pleasant and agreeable occupation.—[F. G. in Country Gentleman.]

Ten First-Class Vessels Destroyed at Buffalo—Loss Estimated at One Million Dollars.

BUFFALO, January 22.—The weather and the high water caused the ice in Buffalo River to move about eleven o'clock this morning, piling it up in such force against the pontoon bridge over Ohio street as to carry away that structure, and in its course sweeping ten first-class vessels down the stream, piling them in one mass against the Michigan street bridge.

The bowsprits of the vessels in rapid course carried away the lower part of Plympton's Elevator and inflicted serious damage to the City and Niagara elevator the completely demolished the sheds of the New York Central Railroad Company.

The loss is estimated at a million of dollars. The Michigan-street bridge still holds the accumulated mass, but should it give way there is no calculating the damage to vessels and property below.

The water is now overflowing the banks, and running into the lake through the Hamburg Canal. The greatest excitement prevails.

The following is a list of the vessels piled against the bridges: Propellers, Fountain City and Port Huron; sailing vessels J. C. Harrison, Erastus Corning, Wm. Flint, K. D. Sawyer, B. F. Bruce G. Martin and Thomas P. Seldon.

Midnight.—The Michigan-street Bridge still holds out against the accumulated pressure of ice, water and vessels. Every precaution has been taken to protect the property and vessels below Michigan street.

It is feared that when the water falls the vessels near the bridge now lying on piles, will be damaged as much as at first estimated.

Water from the river is now flowing through the Ohio basin and Hamburg Canal into the Lake.

QUESTIONABLE BUTTER.
Wm. Gray, Marion County, West Va., writes: "Can one gallon of milk, weighing 8½ lbs., be consolidated into a mass resembling butter, in taste, color, odor, and general consistency, weighing one-half pound pound less by any known chemical process? If so, what are the chemicals and proportionate parts used? Is the above-named substance deleterious in its effects upon the system?"

Reply.—Milk cannot be thus transformed into any substance nearly resembling butter. But for some years past parties have been endeavoring to sell receipts for making butter in the way you describe, by means of so-called butter-powder and other mixtures. One of these receipts is as follows: "Take four ounces of pulverized alum, one-half ounce of pulverized gum Arabic, and fifty grains of pepsin; mix and keep in a bottle to use as wanted. A teaspoonful of this mixture added to a pint of milk, will upon being churned for a few minutes, produce one pound of butter." It is obvious that this is not butter, but a mechanical mixture of curd and whey.

There is nothing in this mixture deleterious, and as a method of making a sort of sweet curd or pot-cheese which may be eaten with bread it may have its use. At any rate, it is public property, and any person may use the method without fear of any civil consequences from violated patent rights, or indigestion either, if he only refrains from eating too much of this butter.

A Wonderful Cave.
Some interesting discoveries have just been made in a cave called "King Solomon's Cave," Montana, United States, and an account of them is given by a correspondent of the Deer Lodge Independent, who formed one of a party of explorers of the cave in question. After crawling through several narrow passages into "a most magnificent chamber," the attention of the explorers was attracted by a massive shield made of copper, 57 inches in length, and 30 inches in width, leaning against the wall; about 10 feet beyond the shield, and 8 from the floor, was a cavity in the wall. One of the party, by the aid of some stones, climbed up to this aperture with a light, and quickly descended in such a state of alarm, that he was for some moments unable to explain that in the niche lay a petrified giant. The other explorers immediately climbed up to the aperture and gazed in. There, sure enough, was the monster man, whose dimensions on measurement were found to be 9 feet, 7 inches in length, 38 inches the breast, and 12 feet deep. A helmet of brass or copper of gigantic proportions, was on his head, which "the corrosive elements of time had sealed to his brow." He seems to have been "a disagreeable customer," and it is,

perhaps as well that he is dead and petrified, for near him were two mammoth spear heads; one of them with a socket of silver, into which to insert a large pole or handle. There was also a large hook made of bone, apparently manufactured from the task of an extinct "leviathan of the land." On the wall were some strange looking letters and pictures of 8 ships, each having 3 masts, the middle mast being only two thirds the height of the outward ones.—There was also on a flat stone, in the wall the picture of a large man, with a spear in his hand, and of another ship. On removing this stone, another chamber was discovered, in which were the bones of several more giants, a primitive quartz crusher, and a number of tools made of copper. It is supposed that these poor giants were at work a thousand years ago in the cave when a slide from the mountain above, immured them in a living tomb. The search is to be further prosecuted; and in the meantime, the explorers are described as "almost wild with the strange and curious thing" they have discovered.

SPREAD OF CERTAIN DISEASES.

It is to be regarded as a settled fact that diseases of a contagious nature are caused and spread by influences largely within the sphere of our control. This fact has recently been strongly urged by Dr. Symes Thompson, a well known English physician, in a lecture delivered by him in London. Every form of infectious fever, he asserts, has its idiosyncrasy. Thus enteric fever and cholera tend chiefly to disseminate themselves through water passing into the wells and fountains of daily supply, scarlet fever hibernates in a drawer, and after long months, comes forth with some old and cast-aside garment, to be thrown up it around the throat or head of some new victim, and so start thence upon a fresh career; typhus fever crawls sluggishly from hand to hand and mouth; typhoid fever generates itself where filth, overcrowding and impure habits of life prevail. So well known are these idiosyncrasies, and the means of control, that the existence or spread of such diseases is directly attributable to neglect of the most simple law of prevention.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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W. D. HOYT & CO., JUST IN MARKET.

Druggists.

HEADQUARTERS FOR PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 Pounds in Store.

We have in Store the Largest and most complete stock in the Southern States, at prices to compare with any other market, the following:

WHITE LEAD, best brands.
PAINTS AND COLORS, dry and in oil.
VARNISHES AND OILS, boiled and raw.
WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY.
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MIXED PAINTS, ALL SHADES AND COLORS.

W. D. HOYT & CO.,
Broad Street,
ROME, GA.
Apr 27-1y.

OXFORD NEWS ITEMS.

BULLARD & ROOT,
(SUCCESSORS TO DR. J. WATKINS)
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DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals;

Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes,

Combs, &c. Fancy Arti-

cles. Perfumery.

Pure BRANDIES, WINES and LIQUORS for medicinal purposes, always on hand.

To consumers and Merchants in the Country we would say, that we are prepared to Wholesale OILS, TORACCO, SOAPS and GARDEN SEEDS, ONION SETS, POTATOES, &c. as Cheap as any one in this section of the country. Goods warranted to give satisfaction. **GIVE US A CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.**

P. S. Physician's Prescriptions carefully compounded day and night.
Oxford, Ala., January 1st, 1874-1y.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATHS

No. 9 Marietta Street, ATLANTA, GA.

DEALERS IN

RANGES, STOVES, FURNACES and Grates, Slate and Marbleized Iron

Mantels, Tinners' Trimmings, Steam and Gas Fittings, Steam Whistles,

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WROUGHT IRON PIPE FOR

Steam, Gas and Water.

Lift and Force Pumps, Rubber Hose, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Sheet Lead, Copper, Zinc, &c.

The Largest Assortments of Gas Fixtures in the South, consisting of

Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, Hall Lights,

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And a Superior Supply of Plumbers' Brass Goods, Wash Basins, Marble Slabs, Water Closets, &c., kept constantly on hand. Also,

Practical Plumbers Steam and Gas Fitters and

Manufacturers

of the Celebrated Concrete Sewer Pipe, from four to twenty-eight inches diameter.

THE MANUFACTURE of Galvanized Sheet Iron Cornice, Window Caps, Door Hoods, &c., made a specialty.

CONTRACTORS for Tin and Iron Roofing.

Agents for Knowles' Steam Pump.

BUY HUNNICUTT AND BELLINGRATHS'

COLUMBIA COOK STOVES.

THE VERY BEST BAKING STOVE IN THE MARKET.

March 15, 1873-1y

J. J. Cohen,

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LIFE INSURANCE CO.

This first class Southern Company is a grand success. It has issued over One thousand policies during the past year. It was organized by the leading business men in the State with the view of stopping the flow of money to Northern Insurance Companies. It has succeeded wonderfully. Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars have been kept in this State that would have otherwise been sent out.

ITS CAPITAL, \$300,000

Is securely invested, and its accumulations are all kept in our midst, thereby enhancing the value of our property and developing our resources. Every Alabamian should insure in this safe, home company.

I. Because every dollar is kept in our State instead of being sent out.

II. It is economically and prudently managed.

III. Its managers are gentlemen whom we all know—and whom we can trust; they are well and favorably known throughout the South.

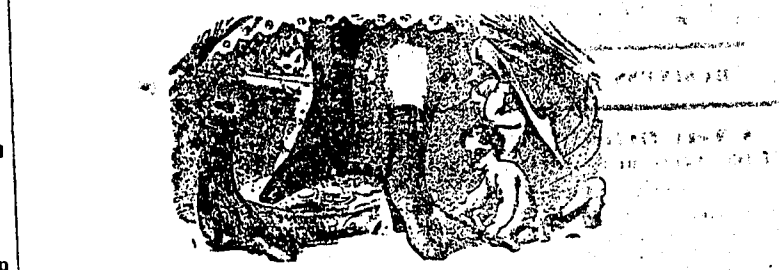
The Gadsden, board Col. Kyle, President, has directors in Gadsden and Jacksonville.

R. O. RANDALL,
Manager of Agencies—
L. W. Grant and J. M. Carroll,
Directors in Jacksonville.

BOOTS & SHOES.

The undersigned has now on hand, a portion of which has been recently received, a fine assortment of **BOOTS & SHOES**, made to order. His saleroom and shop is on Depot street, where he also manufactures work of any quality or style desired. All articles sold by him, whether manufactured by himself or ordered, warranted. Satisfaction as to style, quality and prices, guaranteed to all who may give him a call. **D. C. TURNER.**
Jacksonville, Sep. 27, 1873-6m.

W. D. HOYT & CO., JUST IN MARKET.



We are now receiving the heaviest stock of Fall **BOOTS & SHOES** we ever had. These Goods were bought low, and will be sold low. We guarantee to duplicate any New York or Boston bill. Merchants will do well to call on us. Heavy Kip Boots at \$3.50. Brogans & double sole, 1.35 to 1.70. Women leather line amble sole Boots, 1.00—every thing in proportion.
Aug. 10, 1873. **M. F. GOVAN & CO., Rome, Ga.**

T. L. & E. G. Robertson,

Druggists and Apothecaries,

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KEEP constantly on hand a large Stock of **PURE DRUGS and CHEMICALS**, together with a great variety of **STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES**. Also **PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY &c.** **GIVE** is a call in person or by order. We Guarantee Satisfaction. Physicians supplied at a very short advance on New York Prices.
June 29-1y.

At the Same Old Place.

ED. L. WOODWARD,

AT E. L. WOODWARD'S OLD STAND.

IS now offering for sale **CHEAP** for CASH,

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Candles,

Pepper, Spice, &c.

Hats, Domestics, Osnabergs, &c.

I will have now on hand & in store, **JEANS, TWEEDS, LIN SEYS, GINGHAMS, LINENS, DELAINES, CAMBRICS, FLANNELS, TICKINGS, BUTTONS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES HOSE, &c.**, all of which I will offer at low prices for Cash.

ED. L. WOODWARD.

Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 20, 1873.

HOWARD

Lime and Cement Works,

INVESTING, GA.

This **LIME** made at these works is equal for all Agricultural and Mechanical purposes, to any offered for sale.

The Hydraulic Cement

Is a very superior article, hardening under water, and quite equal to any other Cement offered in the market. These Works are situated

On the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

one and a fourth miles north of Kingston, Barrow county, Ga., and being amply supplied with native material of best quality, offers superior inducements to dealers in Lime and Cement.

Orders solicited. Address: **GEORGE H. WARING, Kingston, Ga.**

September 6, 1873-1y.

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W. T. & C. S. ALEXANDER,

WEST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Sells only for "CASH." Keeps the best articles, and sells them cheaper than ever before. Go and see their well assorted stock of

Dry Goods,

Boots & Shoes,

Hats, Caps,

Hardware, Crockery,

Cigars and Tobacco.

When you want to buy, don't fail to see them.

Mr. C. S. ALEXANDER, who has charge of the Store, will always be glad to welcome his old friends in to see their well assorted stock. Give us a call. Oct. 18, 1873-1y.

New Books and Fancy Articles

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE.

H. A. SMITH

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.

113 Broad Street,

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HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid line of "Christmas and Holiday" GOODS, bought for CASH at PANIC PRICES, and will be sold for a very small Advance for Cash.

Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph Albums, Gift and Juvenile Books, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, China, Bohemian and Glass Vases; Toilet Sets, Card Cases, Brackets, China, Tin and Rubber Toys, Games and many novelties of the season too tedious to mention.

300 Beautiful Paintings and Chromes at Half the usual prices, ranging from 10 cents to \$45.00 each.

PIANOS, Organ, Music Boxes, Sheet Music, Violin and Guitar Strings, etc.

1,000 COPIES "Bill App's New Book Peace Papers" Copies mailed to any address \$1.50 post paid. The trade furnished at New York wholesale prices.

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Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints,

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Putty, Dyes and DyeStuffs.

AND DRUGGIST'S ARTICLES GENERALLY.

HAVING purchased the stock of R. B. Simms, and having marked down the prices of all Drugs, he is now offering goods in his line at smaller figures than ever before offered in this market; in order to make room for his large stock of New and Fresh Drugs and Medicines. The attention of cash buyers solicited.

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Cross Plains, Ala. December 13, 1873-6m.